Filed 03/26/25 Page 1 of 163 PageID #:

Generated on: This page was generated by TSDR on 2025-02-06 13:51:13 EST

US Serial Number: 77809223 Application Filing Aug. 20, 2009

Date:

US Registration 4322502 Registration Date: Apr. 23, 2013 Number:

Filed as TEAS Yes **Currently TEAS** Yes Plus: Plus:

Register: Principal Mark Type: Trademark

Descriptor:

TM5 Common Status



LIVE/REGISTRATION/Issued and Active

The trademark application has been registered with the Office.

Status: The registration has been renewed.

Status Date: Oct. 20, 2023 Publication Date: Sep. 04, 2012

Mark Information

Mark Literal None

Elements:

Standard Character No.

Claim:

Mark Drawing 2 - AN ILLUSTRATION DRAWING WITHOUT ANY WORDS(S)/ LETTER(S) /NUMBER(S)

Type:

Description of The mark is a configuration of a candy bar that consists of twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four

Mark: panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle.

Color(s) Claimed: Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Acquired In whole

Distinctiveness

Claim:

Design Search 08.03.01 - Candy bars, (chocolate); Chips, (chocolate); Chocolate candies; Chocolate chips

Code(s): 26.11.02 - Plain single line rectangles; Rectangles (single line)

26.11.20 - Rectangles inside one another

Related Properties Information

Claimed Ownership 3668662

of US

Registrations:

Goods and Services

Note:

The following symbols indicate that the registrant/owner has amended the goods/services:

- Brackets [..] indicate deleted goods/services;
- Double parenthesis ((..)) identify any goods/services not claimed in a Section 15 affidavit of incontestability; and
- Asterisks *..* identify additional (new) wording in the goods/services.

For: candy; chocolate

International 030 - Primary Class U.S Class(es): 046

Class(es):

Class Status: ACTIVE

First Use: Dec. 31, 1968 Use in Commerce: Dec. 31, 1968 LAINTIFF'S TRIAL **EXHIBIT**

Basis Information (Case Level)

Filed Use:	Yes	Currently Use:	Yes
Filed ITU:	No	Currently ITU:	No
Filed 44D:	No	Currently 44D:	No
Filed 44E:	No	Currently 44E:	No
Filed 66A:	No	Currently 66A:	No
Filed No Basis:	No	Currently No Basis:	No

Current Owner(s) Information

Owner Name: HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC

Owner Address: 19 E Chocolate Ave.

Hershey, PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES 17033

Legal Entity Type: LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY State or Country DELAWARE

Where Organized:

Attorney/Correspondence Information

Attorney of Record

Attorney Name: Angela Wilson

Docket Number: 481.0741

Attorney Primary trademarks@hersheys.com
Email Address:

Attorney Email Yes
Authorized:

Correspondent

Correspondent Angela Wilson

Name/Address: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC

19 East Chocolate Ave

Hershey, PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES 17033

Phone: 717-704-7891

Correspondent e- trademarks@hersheys.com Stephanie.Bald@kell

mail: y-ip.com kelly.kurtz@kelly-ip.com

Hersheys@kelly-ip.com hersheys@cpaglobal.com

Correspondent e- Yes mail Authorized:

Domestic Representative - Not Found

Prosecution History

Date	Description	Proceeding Number
Oct. 20, 2023	NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF SEC. 8 & 9 - E-MAILED	
Oct. 20, 2023	REGISTERED AND RENEWED (FIRST RENEWAL - 10 YRS)	
Oct. 20, 2023	REGISTERED - SEC. 8 (10-YR) ACCEPTED/SEC. 9 GRANTED	
Oct. 20, 2023	CASE ASSIGNED TO POST REGISTRATION PARALEGAL	
Apr. 24, 2023	TEAS SECTION 8 & 9 RECEIVED	
Apr. 23, 2022	COURTESY REMINDER - SEC. 8 (10-YR)/SEC. 9 E-MAILED	
Jan. 16, 2020	ATTORNEY/DOM.REP.REVOKED AND/OR APPOINTED	
Jan. 16, 2020	TEAS REVOKE/APP/CHANGE ADDR OF ATTY/DOM REP RECEIVED	
Jan. 15, 2020	AUTOMATIC UPDATE OF ASSIGNMENT OF OWNERSHIP	
Dec. 05, 2018	NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF SEC. 8 & 15 - E-MAILED	
Dec. 05, 2018	REGISTERED - SEC. 8 (6-YR) ACCEPTED & SEC. 15 ACK.	
Dec. 05, 2018	CASE ASSIGNED TO POST REGISTRATION PARALEGAL	
Nov. 12, 2018	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Nov. 12, 2018	TEAS SECTION 8 & 15 RECEIVED	
Apr. 23, 2018	COURTESY REMINDER - SEC. 8 (6-YR) E-MAILED	
Mar. 02, 2017	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Oct. 06, 2014	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Apr. 23, 2013	REGISTERED-PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Mar. 19, 2013	EXTENSION OF TIME TO OPPOSE PROCESS - TERMINATED	

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 3 of 163 PageID #: 34940

Oct. 25, 2012	EXPARTE APPEAL TERMINATED	809223
Oct. 03, 2012	EXTENSION OF TIME TO OPPOSE RECEIVED	
Sep. 04, 2012	PUBLISHED FOR OPPOSITION	
Aug. 15, 2012	NOTICE OF PUBLICATION	
Jul. 31, 2012	LAW OFFICE PUBLICATION REVIEW COMPLETED	
Jul. 31, 2012	ASSIGNED TO LIE	
Jul. 16, 2012	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Jun. 28, 2012	EXPARTE APPEAL TERMINATED	809223
Jun. 28, 2012	EX PARTE APPEAL-REFUSAL REVERSED	809223
Jun. 09, 2011	EXAMINERS STATEMENT MAILED	
Jun. 09, 2011	EXAMINERS STATEMENT - COMPLETED	
Apr. 14, 2011	JURISDICTION RESTORED TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY	809223
Feb. 11, 2011	EX PARTE APPEAL-INSTITUTED	809223
Feb. 11, 2011	EXPARTE APPEAL RECEIVED AT TTAB	
Dec. 29, 2010	FINAL REFUSAL MAILED	
Dec. 28, 2010	FINAL REFUSAL WRITTEN	
Nov. 25, 2010	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	
Nov. 25, 2010	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	
Nov. 25, 2010	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	
Nov. 15, 2010	ATTORNEY/DOM.REP.REVOKED AND/OR APPOINTED	
Nov. 15, 2010	TEAS REVOKE/APP/CHANGE ADDR OF ATTY/DOM REP RECEIVED	
May 28, 2010	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	
May 28, 2010	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	
May 28, 2010	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	
May 03, 2010	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	
May 03, 2010	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	
May 03, 2010	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	
Nov. 24, 2009	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	
Nov. 24, 2009	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	
Nov. 24, 2009	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	
Nov. 17, 2009	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	
Aug. 25, 2009	NOTICE OF DESIGN SEARCH CODE MAILED	
Aug. 24, 2009	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED	
Aug. 24, 2009	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED	

TM Staff and Location Information

TM Staff Information - None File Location

Current Location: GENERIC WEB UPDATE Date in Location: Oct. 20, 2023

Assignment Abstract Of Title Information

Summary

Total Assignments: 1 Registrant: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation

Assignment 1 of 1

Conveyance: ENTITY CONVERSION

Date Recorded: Dec. 30, 2019

Supporting assignment-tm-6828-0140.pdf

Documents:

Assignor

Name: HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY Execution Date: Dec. 27, 2019

CORPORATION

Legal Entity Type: CORPORATION State or Country DELAWARE

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 4 of 163 PageID #: 34941

Where Organized:

Assignee

Name: HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC

Legal Entity Type: LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY State or Country DELAWARE

Where Organized:

Address: 8001 ARISTA PLACE, SUITE 430

BROOMFIELD, COLORADO 80021

Correspondent

Correspondent MIRIAM D. TRUDELL

Name:

Correspondent 1560 BROADWAY, SUITE 1200 Address: SHERIDAN ROSS P.C.

DENVER, CO 80202

Domestic Representative - Not Found

Proceedings

Summary

Number of 3 Proceedings:

Type of Proceeding: Opposition

Proceeding 91221701

Number:

Filing Date: Apr 23, 2015

Status: Terminated Status Date: Feb 22, 2016

Interlocutory ANN LINNEHAN VOGLER

Attorney:

Defendant

Name: Dochirnie Pidpryiemstvo "Kondyterska Kor Poratsiia "Roshen"

Correspondent GWYNNE B SUGG Address: MOSER TABOADA

1030 BROAD STREET, SUITE 203

SHREWSBURY NJ UNITED STATES, 07702

Correspondent e- gsugg@mtiplaw.com

mail:

Associated marks

Mark	Application Status	Serial Number	Registration Number
FLEGANCE		70152263	

Plaintiff(s)

Name: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation

Correspondent PAUL LLEWELLYN
Address: KAYE SCHOLER LLP

250 WEST 55TH STREET

NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES , 10019-9710

Correspondent e- paul.llewellyn@kayescholer.com, tmdocketing@kayescholer.com

mail:

Associated marks

Mark	Application Status	Serial Number	Registration Number
		77809223	4322502
HERSHEY'S		77581348	3668662
HERSHEY'S		<u>77773616</u>	3742438

	Prosecution History		
Entry Number	History Text	Date	Due Date
15	TERMINATED	Feb 22, 2016	
14	BD DECISION: SUSTAINED	Feb 22, 2016	
13	EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED	Nov 10, 2015	

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 5 of 163 PageID #: 34942

12	STIP FOR EXT	Nov 10, 2015	
11	ANSWER	Sep 08, 2015	
10	EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED	Aug 06, 2015	
9	D MOT FOR EXT W/ CONSENT	Aug 06, 2015	
8	EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED	Jul 01, 2015	
7	D MOT FOR EXT W/ CONSENT	Jul 01, 2015	
6	EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED	Jun 05, 2015	
5	D MOT FOR EXT W/ CONSENT	Jun 05, 2015	
4	D APPEARANCE / POWER OF ATTORNEY	Jun 05, 2015	
3	PENDING, INSTITUTED	Apr 28, 2015	
2	NOTICE AND TRIAL DATES SENT; ANSWER DUE:	Apr 28, 2015	Jun 07, 2015
1	FILED AND FEE	Apr 23, 2015	

Type of Proceeding: Extension of Time

Proceeding <u>77809223</u>

Number:

Filing Date: Oct 03, 2012

Status: Terminated

Status Date: Mar 19, 2013

Interlocutory Attorney:

Defendant

Name: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corpor

Correspondent PAUL C LLEWELLYN
Address: KAYE SCHOLER LLP

425 PARK AVE

NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES, 10022

Associated marks			
Mark	Application Status	Serial Number	Registration Number
		77809223	

Potential Opposer(s)

Name: Mars, Incorporated

Correspondent Cristina A. Carvalho and Ross Q. Panko

Address: Arent Fox LLP

1050 Connecticut Avenue NW

Washington DC UNITED STATES, 20036

Correspondent e- <u>carvalho.cristina@arentfox.com</u>, <u>panko.ross@arentfox.com</u>

mail:

	Prosecution History		
Entry Number	History Text	Date	Due Date
4	EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED	Jan 02, 2013	
3	INCOMING - EXT TIME TO OPPOSE FILED	Jan 02, 2013	
2	EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED	Oct 04, 2012	
1	INCOMING - EXT TIME TO OPPOSE FILED	Oct 03, 2012	

Type of Proceeding: Exparte Appeal

Proceeding <u>77809223</u>

Number:

Filing Date: Feb 11, 2011

Status: Terminated Status Date: Oct 25, 2012

Interlocutory Attorney:

Plaintiff(s)

Name: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation

Correspondent PAUL C LLEWELLYN
Address: KAYE SCHOLER LLP
425 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES, 10022

Correspondent e- pllewellyn@kayescholer.com, jeischeid@kayescholer.com

mail:

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 6 of 163 PageID #: 34943

ssociated marks				
Mark		Application Status	Serial Number	Registration Number
			77809223	
	Prosecution History	ory		
Entry Number	History Text		Date	Due Date
7	TERMINATED		Oct 25, 2012	
3	TERMINATED		Jun 28, 2012	
5	BOARD'S DECISION: REVERSED		Jun 28, 2012	
1	ORAL HEARING APPEARANCE RECORD		Dec 08, 2011	
3	ORAL HEARING SCHEDULED		Oct 31, 2011	
2	BOARD`S ORDER		Jun 29, 2011	
	D'S REQUEST FOR ORAL HEARING		Jun 28, 2011	
)	REPLY BRIEF		Jun 28, 2011	
	EXAMINER'S STATEMENT		Jun 09, 2011	
	APPEAL BRIEF		Apr 12, 2011	
	APPEAL BRIEF		Apr 12, 2011	
	APPEAL BRIEF		Apr 12, 2011	
	APPEAL FORWARDED TO EXAMINER FOR BRIEF		Apr 14, 2011	
	APPEAL BRIEF		Apr 12, 2011	
	INSTITUTED		Feb 11, 2011	
	APPEAL ACKNOWLEDGED		Feb 11, 2011	
	APPEAL TO BOARD		Feb 11, 2011	

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 7 of 163 PageID #: 34944

From: TMOfficialNotices@USPTO.GOV
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2023 11:18 PM

To: XXXX

Cc: XXXX; XXXX; XXXX

Subject: Official USPTO Notice of Acceptance and Renewal Sections 8 and 9: U.S. Trademark RN 4322502: Miscellaneous Design: Docket/Reference No.

481.074

U.S. Serial Number: 77809223 U.S. Registration Number: 4322502 U.S. Registration Date: Apr 23, 2013 Mark: Miscellaneous Design

wark: Miscellaneous Design

Owner: HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC

Oct 20, 2023

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE UNDER SECTION 8

The declaration of use or excusable nonuse filed for the above-identified registration meets the requirements of Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1058. **The Section 8 declaration is accepted.**

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION RENEWAL UNDER SECTION 9

The renewal application filed for the above-identified registration meets the requirements of Section 9 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1059. The registration is renewed.

The registration will remain in force for the class(es) listed below, unless canceled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a Federal Court, as long as the requirements for maintaining the registration are fulfilled as they become due.

Class(es):

030

TRADEMARK SPECIALIST POST-REGISTRATION DIVISION 571-272-9500

REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTAINING REGISTRATION IN SUCCESSIVE TEN-YEAR PERIODS

WARNING: Your registration will be canceled if you do not file the documents below during the specified statutory time periods.

What and When to File: You must file a declaration of use (or excusable nonuse) and an application for renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1059.

Grace Period Filings

The above documents will be considered as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

THE USPTO IS NOT REQUIRED TO SEND ANY FURTHER NOTICE OR REMINDER OF THESE REQUIREMENTS. THE OWNER SHOULD CONTACT THE USPTO ONE YEAR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PERIODS SHOWN ABOVE TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS AND FEES.

To check the status of this registration, go to

https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=77809223&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=SERIAL_NO&searchType=statusSearch or contact the Trademark Assistance Center at 1-800-786-9199.

To view this notice and other documents for this registration on-line, go to

https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=77809223&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=SERIAL_NO&searchType=documentSearch NOTE: This notice will only be available on-line the next business day after receipt of this e-mail.

* For further information, including information on filing and maintenance requirements for U.S. trademark applications and registrations and required fees, please consult the USPTO website at https://www.uspto.gov/trademark/ or contact the Trademark Assistance Center at 1-800-786-9199.

PTO- 1963

Approved for use through 01/31/2025. OMB 0651-0055

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number

Combined Declaration of Use and/or Excusable Nonuse/Application for Renewal of Registration of a Mark under Sections 8 & 9

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered
REGISTRATION NUMBER	4322502
REGISTRATION DATE	04/23/2013
SERIAL NUMBER	77809223
MARK SECTION	
MARK	Miscellaneous Mark (stylized and/or with design, see mark)
ATTORNEY INFORMATION (current)	
NAME	Dinisa Hardley Folmar
ATTORNEY BAR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER	XXX
YEAR OF ADMISSION	XXXX
U.S. STATE/ COMMONWEALTH/ TERRITORY	XX
INTERNAL ADDRESS	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC
STREET	19 East Chocolate Avenue
СІТУ	Hershey
STATE	Pennsylvania
POSTAL CODE	17033
COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY	United States
PHONE	7175344502
EMAIL	trademarks@hersheys.com
ATTORNEY INFORMATION (proposed)	
NAME	Angela Wilson
ATTORNEY BAR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER	XXX
YEAR OF ADMISSION	XXXX
U.S. STATE/ COMMONWEALTH/ TERRITORY	XX
FIRM NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC
STREET	19 East Chocolate Ave
CITY	Hershey
STATE	Pennsylvania
POSTAL CODE	17033
COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY	United States

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 9 of 163 PageID #: 34946

PHONE	717-704-7891		
EMAIL	trademarks@hersheys.com		
DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER	481.0741		
OTHER APPOINTED ATTORNEY	Under 37 C.F.R. 2.17(c)(2) and TMEP Section 605.03, the undersigned also appoints as associate power of attorney and co-counsel the following attorneys at Kelly IP, LLP: Stephanie H. Bald		
CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION (curre	ent)		
NAME	Dinisa Hardley Folmar		
PRIMARY EMAIL ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE	trademarks@hersheys.com		
SECONDARY EMAIL ADDRESS(ES) (COURTESY COPIES)	NOT PROVIDED		
CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION (prop	osed)		
NAME	Angela Wilson		
PRIMARY EMAIL ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE	trademarks@hersheys.com		
SECONDARY EMAIL ADDRESS(ES) (COURTESY COPIES)	Stephanie.Bald@kelly-ip.com; kelly.kurtz@kelly-ip.com; Hersheys@kelly-ip.com; hersheys@cpaglobal.com		
DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER	481.0741		
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION	GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION		
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030		
GOODS OR SERVICES	candy; chocolate		
SPECIMEN FILE NAME(S)	\\\TICRS\EXPORT18\IMAGEOUT 18\\778\\092\\77809223\\xml2 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION photograph of the goods			
WEBPAGE URL	None Provided		
WEBPAGE DATE OF ACCESS	None Provided		
OWNER SECTION (current)			
NAME	HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC		
MAILING ADDRESS	8001 ARISTA PLACE, SUITE 430		
CITY	BROOMFIELD		
STATE	Colorado		
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	80021		
COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY	United States		
OWNER SECTION (proposed)			
NAME	HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC		
MAILING ADDRESS	19 E Chocolate Ave.		
CITY	Hershey		
STATE	Pennsylvania		
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	17033		

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 10 of 163 PageID #: 34947

COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY	United States		
EMAIL	XXXX		
LEGAL ENTITY SECTION (current)			
ТУРЕ	limited liability company		
STATE/COUNTRY/REGION/JURISDICTION/U.S. TERRITORY WHERE LEGALLY ORGANIZED	Delaware		
PAYMENT SECTION			
NUMBER OF CLASSES	1		
NUMBER OF CLASSES PAID	1		
COMBINED §§ 8 & 9 DECLARATION/APPLICATION FILING FEE	525		
TOTAL FEE PAID	525		
SIGNATURE SECTION			
SIGNATURE	/Angela Wilson/		
SIGNATORY'S NAME	Angela Wilson		
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Attorney of Record		
DATE SIGNED	04/24/2023		
SIGNATURE METHOD	Sent to third party for signature		
PAYMENT METHOD	СС		
I	FILING INFORMATION		
SUBMIT DATE	Mon Apr 24 11:01:53 ET 2023		
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/S08N09-XX.XXX.XXX -20230424110154688953-432 2502-850fc5e28d1f4eaf4564 fc317d1356b5b160afb9e9a4c cb01b343a64105a77b01f-CC- 01538404-2023042410014128 3546		

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 11 of 163 PageID #: 34948

PTO- 1963

Approved for use through 01/31/2025, OMB 0651-0055

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Combined Declaration of Use and/or Excusable Nonuse/Application for Renewal of Registration of a Mark under Sections 8 & 9

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 4322502 **REGISTRATION DATE:** 04/23/2013

MARK: (Stylized and/or with Design, Miscellaneous Mark (see, mark))

Current: The owner, HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC, a limited liability company legally organized under the laws of

Delaware, having an address of

8001 ARISTA PLACE, SUITE 430 BROOMFIELD, Colorado 80021

United States

Proposed: The owner, HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC, a limited liability company legally organized under the laws of Delaware, having an address of

19 E Chocolate Ave.

Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033

United States

XXXX

is filing a Combined Declaration of Use and/or Excusable Nonuse/Application for Renewal of Registration of a Mark under Sections 8 & 9.

For International Class 030, the mark is in use in commerce on or in connection with **all** goods/services, or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization, listed in the existing registration for this specific class: candy; chocolate; or, the owner is making the listed excusable nonuse claim.

The owner is submitting one(or more) specimen(s) showing the mark as used in commerce on or in connection with any item in this class, consisting of a(n) photograph of the goods.

Specimen File1

Webpage URL: None Provided

Webpage Date of Access: None Provided

The owner's/holder's current attorney information: Dinisa Hardley Folmar. Dinisa Hardley Folmar is a member of the XX bar, admitted to the bar in XXXX, bar membership no. XXX, is located at

Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC 19 East Chocolate Avenue Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033 United States

The phone number is 7175344502.

The email address is trademarks@hersheys.com

Dinisa Hardley Folmar submitted the following statement: The attorney of record is an active member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, the District of Columbia, or any U.S. Commonwealth or territory.

The owner's/holder's proposed attorney information: Angela Wilson. Other appointed attorneys are Under 37 C.F.R. 2.17(c)(2) and TMEP Section 605.03, the undersigned also appoints as associate power of attorney and co-counsel the following attorneys at Kelly IP, LLP: Stephanie H. Bald. Angela Wilson of Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC, is a member of the XX bar, admitted to the bar in XXXX, bar membership no. XXX, and the attorney(s) is located at

19 East Chocolate Ave

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 12 of 163 PageID #: 34949

Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033 United States The docket/reference number is 481.0741.

The phone number is 717-704-7891.

The email address is trademarks@hersheys.com

Angela Wilson submitted the following statement: The attorney of record is an active member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, the District of Columbia, or any U.S. Commonwealth or territory.

Correspondence Information (current)

Dinisa Hardley Folmar
PRIMARY EMAIL FOR CORRESPONDENCE: trademarks@hersheys.com
SECONDARY EMAIL ADDRESS(ES) (COURTESY COPIES): NOT PROVIDED

Correspondence Information (proposed)

Angela Wilson

PRIMARY EMAIL FOR CORRESPONDENCE: trademarks@hersheys.com

SECONDARY EMAIL ADDRESS(ES) (COURTESY COPIES): Stephanie.Bald@kelly-ip.com; kelly.kurtz@kelly-ip.com;

Hersheys@kelly-ip.com; hersheys@cpaglobal.com

The docket/reference number is 481.0741.

Requirement for Email and Electronic Filing: I understand that a valid email address must be maintained by the owner/holder and the owner's/holder's attorney, if appointed, and that all official trademark correspondence must be submitted via the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS).

A fee payment in the amount of \$525 will be submitted with the form, representing payment for 1 class(es), plus any additional grace period fee, if necessary.

Declaration

- Unless the owner has specifically claimed excusable nonuse, the mark is in use in commerce on or in connection with the goods/services or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization identified above, as evidenced by the attached specimen(s).
- Unless the owner has specifically claimed excusable nonuse, the specimen(s) shows the mark as currently used in commerce on or in connection with the goods/services/collective membership organization.
- The registrant requests that the registration be renewed for the goods/services/collective organization identified above.
- To the best of the signatory's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, the allegations and other factual contentions made above have evidentiary support.
- The signatory being warned that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and that such willful false statements and the like may jeopardize the validity of this submission and the registration, declares that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

Signature: /Angela Wilson/ Date: 04/24/2023

Signatory's Name: Angela Wilson Signatory's Position: Attorney of Record

Signature method: Sent to third party for signature

Mailing Address (current):

19 East Chocolate Avenue Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033

Mailing Address (proposed):

Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC 19 East Chocolate Ave Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 13 of 163 PageID #: 34950

Serial Number: 77809223

Internet Transmission Date: Mon Apr 24 11:01:53 ET 2023

TEAS Stamp: USPTO/S08N09-XX.XXX.XX.XX.20230424110154

688953-4322502-850fc5e28d1f4eaf4564fc317 d1356b5b160afb9e9a4ccb01b343a64105a77b01 f-CC-01538404-20230424100141283546

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 14 of 163 PageID #: 34951



Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 15 of 163 PageID #: 34952



Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 16 of 163 PageID #: 34953

From: TMOfficialNotices@USPTO.GOV
Sent: Saturday, April 23, 2022 01:36 AM

To: XXXX

Subject: Official USPTO Courtesy Reminder: Trademark Registration Maintenance Documents Must Be Filed Before Deadline for U.S. Trademark

Registration No. 4322502 Miscellaneous Design

USPTO COURTESY REMINDER

TRADEMARK REGISTRATION MAINTENANCE DOCUMENT(S) UNDER SECTIONS 8 AND 9 MUST BE FILED BEFORE DEADLINE OR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED/EXPIRED

U.S. Application Serial No. 77809223 U.S. Registration No. 4322502 U.S. Registration Date: April 23, 2013 Mark: Miscellaneous Design

Owner: HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY LLC

Docket/Reference No.

Issue Date: April 23, 2022

Required submission. The owner of the trademark registration must file a Declaration of Use and/or Excusable Nonuse and an Application for Renewal under Sections 8 and 9 of the Trademark Act (Sections 8 and 9 Declaration) between now and April 24, 2023. For an additional fee, the owner can file within the 6-month grace period that ends on October 23, 2023.

If ownership of the registration or the owner's name has changed, the owner can use the <u>Electronic Trademark Assignment System (ETAS)</u> to record the change. More information on changes of ownership/owner name is available on the **USPTO website**.

Click here for more information about maintaining a trademark registration.

Proof of Use Audit. The USPTO is conducting an audit program to promote the accuracy and integrity of the trademark register. If a registration is selected for audit, the owner will be required to submit proof of use for additional goods/services for which use is claimed in a Section 8 Declaration. Detailed information about the program is available on the **Proof of Use Audit Program webpage**.

Determination of time of receipt by USPTO. Correspondence transmitted through the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) is considered filed on the date the USPTO receives the transmission in Eastern Time.

If the owner fails to file a timely Sections 8 and 9 Declaration the registration will be CANCELLED/EXPIRED and cannot be reinstated.

This reminder notice is being sent only as a courtesy to trademark owners who maintain a current email address with the USPTO. Failure by the USPTO to send a reminder or non-receipt of a reminder does not excuse a trademark owner from meeting the statutory obligations for maintaining a registration.

Foreign-domiciled owners must have a U.S.-licensed attorney represent them at the USPTO in any post-registration filing.

Beware of misleading notices sent by private companies about registrations. Private companies not associated with the USPTO use public information available in trademark registrations to mail and email trademark-related offers and notices - most of which require fees. All official USPTO correspondence will only be emailed from the domain "@uspto.gov."

Direct questions about this notice to the Trademark Assistance Center at 1-800-786-9199 (select option 1) or TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

OMB No. 0651-0056 (Exp 11/30/2020)

Revocation, Appointment, and/or Change of Address of Attorney/Domestic Representative

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered		
SERIAL NUMBER	77809223		
REGISTRATION NUMBER	4322502		
LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED	LAW OFFICE 116		
MARK SECTION			
MARK	Design only		
CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS			
NAME	DINISA HARDLEY FOLMAR		
FIRM NAME	HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY CORPOR		
STREET	4860 ROBB STREET, SUITE 204		
СІТУ	WHEAT RIDGE		
STATE	Colorado		
COUNTRY	US		
POSTAL/ZIP CODE	80033		
EMAIL	trademarks@hersheys.com		
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	YES		
NEW ATTORNEY INFORMATION			
STATEMENT TEXT	By submission of this request, the undersigned REVOKES the power of attorney currently of record, as listed above, and hereby APPOINTS the following new attorney:		
NAME	Dinisa Hardley Folmar		
ATTORNEY BAR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER	XXX		
YEAR OF ADMISSION	XXXX		
U.S. STATE/ COMMONWEALTH/ TERRITORY	XX		
INTERNAL ADDRESS	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC		
STREET	19 East Chocolate Avenue		
СІТУ	Hershey		
STATE	Pennsylvania		
COUNTRY	United States		
POSTAL/ZIP CODE	17033		
PHONE	7175344502		
EMAIL	trademarks@hersheys.com		
ATTORNEY AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA			

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 18 of 163 PageID #: 34955

E-MAIL	YES				
INDIVIDUAL ATTORNEY DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER					
NEW CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION					
NAME	Dinisa Hardley Folmar				
INTERNAL ADDRESS	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC				
STREET	19 East Chocolate Avenue				
СІТУ	Hershey				
STATE	Pennsylvania				
COUNTRY	United States				
POSTAL/ZIP CODE	17033				
PHONE	7175344502				
EMAIL	trademarks@hersheys.com				
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	YES				
INDIVIDUAL ATTORNEY DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER					
SIGNATURE SECTION					
SIGNATURE	/dhf/				
SIGNATORY NAME	Dinisa Hardley Folmar				
SIGNATORY DATE	01/16/2020				
SIGNATORY POSITION	Attorney of record, Georgia bar member				
SIGNATORY PHONE NUMBER	7175344502				
FILING INFORMATION SECTION					
SUBMIT DATE	Thu Jan 16 16:24:08 EST 2020				
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/RAA-XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX- 20200116162408077622-7779 5167-700fb1ad26423626033b ed64e1ce9ddbc55e6382f2637 aa033bccff03dcc74f5fb-N/A -N/A-20200116143726965083				

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 19 of 163 PageID #: 34956

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PTO Form 2196 (Rev 09/2005)

OMB No. 0651-0056 (Exp 11/30/2020)

Revocation, Appointment, and/or Change of Address of Attorney/Domestic Representative

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

MARK: Design only

SERIAL NUMBER: 77809223

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 4322502

Current Correspondence Information:

DINISA HARDLEY FOLMAR
HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY CORPOR
4860 ROBB STREET, SUITE 204
WHEAT RIDGE, Colorado 80033
US
trademarks@hersheys.com (authorized)

By submission of this request, the undersigned REVOKES the power of attorney currently of record, as listed above, and hereby APPOINTS the following new attorney:

New Attorney information:

Dinisa Hardley Folmar
XX bar, admitted in XXXX, bar membership no. XXX, is located at
Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC
19 East Chocolate Avenue
Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033
United States
7175344502
trademarks@hersheys.com (not authorized)

Dinisa Hardley Folmar submitted the following statement: The attorney of record is an active member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, the District of Columbia, or any U.S. Commonwealth or territory.

New Correspondence Information:

Dinisa Hardley Folmar Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery LLC 19 East Chocolate Avenue Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033 United States 7175344502 trademarks@hersheys.com (authorized)

Signature: /dhf/ Date: 01/16/2020 Signatory's Name: Dinisa Hardley Folmar

Signatory's Position: Attorney of record, Georgia bar member

Signatory's Phone Number: 7175344502

Serial Number: 77809223

Internet Transmission Date: Thu Jan 16 16:24:08 EST 2020

TEAS Stamp: USPTO/RAA-XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX-202001161624080

77622-77795167-700fb1ad26423626033bed64e 1ce9ddbc55e6382f2637aa033bccff03dcc74f5f

b-N/A-N/A-20200116143726965083

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 20 of 163 PageID #: 34957

 From:
 TMOfficialNotices@USPTO.GOV

 Sent:
 Wednesday, December 5, 2018 11:00 PM

To: XXXX

Subject: Official USPTO Notice of Acceptance/Acknowledgement Sections 8 and 15: U.S. Trademark RN 4322502: Miscellaneous Design

U.S. Serial Number: 77809223U.S. Registration Number: 4322502U.S. Registration Date: Apr 23, 2013Mark: Miscellaneous Design

Owner: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corpor etc.

Dec 5, 2018

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE UNDER SECTION 8

The declaration of use or excusable nonuse filed for the above-identified registration meets the requirements of Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1058. **The Section 8 declaration is accepted.**

NOTICE OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT UNDER SECTION 15

The declaration of incontestability filed for the above-identified registration meets the requirements of Section 15 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1065. **The Section 15** declaration is acknowledged.

The registration will remain in force for the class(es) listed below, unless canceled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a Federal Court, as long as the requirements for maintaining the registration are fulfilled as they become due.

Class(es):

030

TRADEMARK SPECIALIST POST-REGISTRATION DIVISION 571-272-9500

REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTAINING REGISTRATION

WARNING: Your registration will be canceled if you do not file the documents below during the specified statutory time periods.

Requirements in the First Ten Years

What and When to File: You must file a declaration of use (or excusable nonuse) and an application for renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods

What and When to File: You must file a declaration of use (or excusable nonuse) and an application for renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1059.

Grace Period Filings

The above documents will be considered as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

THE USPTO IS NOT REQUIRED TO SEND ANY FURTHER NOTICE OR REMINDER OF THESE REQUIREMENTS. THE OWNER SHOULD CONTACT THE USPTO ONE YEAR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PERIODS SHOWN ABOVE TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS AND FEES.

To check the status of this registration, go to

https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=77809223&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=DEFAULT&searchType=statusSearch
Center at 1-800-786-9199.

To view this notice and other documents for this registration on-line, go to

https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=77809223&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=DEFAULT&searchType=documentSearch NOTE: This notice will only be available on-line the next business day after receipt of this e-mail.

* For further information, including information on filing and maintenance requirements for U.S. trademark applications and registrations and required fees, please consult the USPTO website at https://www.uspto.gov/trademark/ or contact the Trademark Assistance Center at 1-800-786-9199.

Change Of Correspondence Address

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered			
SERIAL NUMBER	77809223			
MARK SECTION				
MARK	Miscellaneous Mark (stylized and/or with design, see https://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/77809223/large)			
NEW CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS				
NEW ADDRESS	Dinisa Hardley Folmar Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation 4860 Robb Street, Suite 204 Wheat Ridge Colorado United States 80033 trademarks@hersheys.com			
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	YES			
INDIVIDUAL ATTORNEY DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER				
SIGNATURE SECTION				
SIGNATURE	/James Turoff/			
SIGNATORY NAME	James Turoff			
SIGNATORY DATE	11/12/2018			
SIGNATORY POSITION	President & Secretary			
FILING INFORMATION SECTION				
SUBMIT DATE	Mon Nov 12 12:57:38 EST 2018			
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/S08N15-XXX.XXX.XX XX-20181112125738313628-4 322502-6107f22cfdff238db6 0bc81ee20ee30d3a45ec71a37 daa38c1bf74f614b28f7cc3-C C-11690-20181111204607687 582			

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

OMB No. 0651-0055 (Exp 10/31/2021)

Combined Declaration of Use and Incontestability under Sections 8 & 15

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered			
REGISTRATION NUMBER	4322502			
REGISTRATION DATE	04/23/2013			
SERIAL NUMBER	77809223			
MARK SECTION				
MARK	Miscellaneous Mark (stylized and/or with design, see https://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/77809223/large)			
CORRESPONDENCE SECTION (current)				
NAME	PAUL C LLEWELLYN			
FIRM NAME	Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP			
STREET	250 WEST 55TH STREET			
CITY	NEW YORK			
STATE	New York			
POSTAL CODE	10019-9710			
COUNTRY	United States			
PHONE	2128367828			
FAX	212-836-6463			
EMAIL	paul.llewellyn@apks.com; tmdocketing@apks.com			
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	Yes			
DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER	29985-			
CORRESPONDENCE SECTION (proposed)				
NAME	Dinisa Hardley Folmar			
FIRM NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation			
STREET	4860 Robb Street, Suite 204			
CITY	Wheat Ridge			
STATE	Colorado			
POSTAL CODE	80033			
COUNTRY	United States			
EMAIL	trademarks@hersheys.com			
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	Yes			
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION				
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030			

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 23 of 163 PageID #: 34960

GOODS OR SERVICES	candy; chocolate				
SPECIMEN FILE NAME(S)	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT 17\778\092\77809223\xml3\\ 8150002.JPG				
SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION	photograph of HERSHEY'S candy bar configuration as sold in commerce, evidencing use of mark				
OWNER SECTION (current)					
NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation				
STREET	4860 Robb Street, Suite 204				
CITY	Wheat Ridge				
STATE	Colorado				
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	80033				
COUNTRY	United States				
PHONE	717-534-7911				
FAX	717-534-7549				
EMAIL	XXXX				
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	Yes				
OWNER SECTION (proposed)					
NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation				
STREET	4860 Robb Street, Suite 204				
CITY	Wheat Ridge				
STATE	Colorado				
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	80033				
COUNTRY	United States				
PHONE					
FAX					
EMAIL	XXXX				
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	Yes				
LEGAL ENTITY SECTION (current)					
ТУРЕ	corporation				
STATE/COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	Delaware				
PAYMENT SECTION					
NUMBER OF CLASSES	1				
NUMBER OF CLASSES PAID	1				
COMBINED §§ 8 & 15 FILING FEE PER CLASS	325				
TOTAL FEE PAID	325				
SIGNATURE SECTION					
SIGNATURE	/James Turoff/				
SIGNATORY'S NAME	James Turoff				

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 24 of 163 PageID #: 34961

SIGNATORY'S POSITION	President & Secretary	
DATE SIGNED	11/12/2018	
PAYMENT METHOD	CC	
FILING INFORMATION		
SUBMIT DATE Mon Nov 12 12:57:38 EST 2018		
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/S08N15-XXX.XXX.XX XX-20181112125738313628-4 322502-6107f22cfdff238db6 0bc81ee20ee30d3a45ec71a37 daa38c1bf74f614b28f7cc3-C C-11690-20181111204607687 582	

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 25 of 163 PageID #: 34962

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

OMB No. 0651-0055 (Exp 10/31/2021)

Combined Declaration of Use and Incontestability under Sections 8 & 15

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 4322502 **REGISTRATION DATE:** 04/23/2013

MARK: (Stylized and/or with Design, Miscellaneous Mark (see, mark))

The owner, Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation, a corporation of Delaware, having an address of

4860 Robb Street, Suite 204 Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033 United States

XXXX (authorized)

is filing a Combined Declaration of Use and Incontestability under Sections 8 & 15.

For International Class 030, the mark is in use in commerce on or in connection with **all** of the goods/**all** of the services, or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization, listed in the existing registration for this specific class: candy; chocolate; **and** the mark has been continuously used in commerce for five (5) consecutive years after the date of registration, or the date of publication under Section 12(c), and is still in use in commerce on or in connection with **all** goods/**all** services, or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization, listed in the existing registration for this class. Also, no final decision adverse to the owner's claim of ownership of such mark for those goods/services, or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization, exists, or to the owner's right to register the same or to keep the same on the register; and, no proceeding involving said rights pending and not disposed of in either the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or the courts exists.

The owner is submitting one(or more) specimen(s) for this class showing the mark as used in commerce on or in connection with any item in this class, consisting of a(n) photograph of HERSHEY'S candy bar configuration as sold in commerce, evidencing use of mark.

Specimen File1

The registrant's current Correspondence Information: PAUL C LLEWELLYN of Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP

250 WEST 55TH STREET

NEW YORK, New York 10019-9710

United States

The phone number is 2128367828.

The fax number is 212-836-6463.

 $The\ email\ address\ is\ paul.llewellyn@apks.com;\ tmdocketing@apks.com.\ (authorized)$

The docket/reference number is 29985-.

The registrant's proposed Correspondence Information: Dinisa Hardley Folmar of Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation

4860 Robb Street, Suite 204

Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033

United States

The email address is trademarks@hersheys.com. (authorized)

A fee payment in the amount of \$325 will be submitted with the form, representing payment for 1 class(es), plus any additional grace period fee, if necessary.

Declaration

V	Unless the owner has specifically claimed excusable nonuse, the mark is in use in commerce on or in connection with the goods/services
	or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization identified above, as evidenced by the attached specimen(s).
. 4	Unless the owner has specifically alaimed avayable narrow the specimen(s) shows the mark as augmently used in commerce on or in

V	Unless the owner has specifically claimed excusable nonuse, the specimen(s) shows the mark as currently used in commerce on or	in
	connection with the goods/services/collective membership organization.	

\checkmark	The mark has been in continuous use in commerce for five consecutive years after the date of registration, or the date of publication
	under 15 U.S.C. § 1062(c), and is still in use in commerce on or in connection with all goods/services, or to indicate membership in the
	collective membership organization, listed in the existing registration.

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 26 of 163 PageID #: 34963

- There has been no final decision adverse to the owner's claim of ownership of such mark for such goods/services, or to indicate membership in the collective membership organization, or to the owner's right to register the same or to keep the same on the register.
- There is no proceeding involving said rights pending and not finally disposed of either in the United States Patent and Trademark Office or in a court.
- To the best of the signatory's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, the allegations and other factual contentions made above have evidentiary support.
- The signatory being warned that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and that such willful false statements and the like may jeopardize the validity of this submission and the registration, declares that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

Signature: /James Turoff/ Date: 11/12/2018

Signatory's Name: James Turoff

Signatory's Position: President & Secretary

Serial Number: 77809223

Internet Transmission Date: Mon Nov 12 12:57:38 EST 2018 TEAS Stamp: USPTO/S08N15-XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX.201811121257

38313628-4322502-6107f22cfdff238db60bc81 ee20ee30d3a45ec71a37daa38c1bf74f614b28f7 cc3-CC-11690-20181111204607687582



ROUTING SHEET TO POST REGISTRATION (PRU)

Registration Number: 4322502



Serial Number: 77809223



RAM Sale Number: 4322502

RAM Accounting Date: 20181113

Total Fees: \$325

Note: Process in accordance with Post Registration Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

<u>Transaction</u>	Fee	Transaction	Fee per	Number	Number of	Total
	<u>Code</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>	of Classes	Classes Paid	<u>Fee</u>
§8 affidavit	7205	20181112	\$125	1	1	\$125
§15 affidavit	7208	20181112	\$200	1	1	\$200

Physical Location: MADCD- NO PHYSICAL FILE

Lost Case Flag: False

In TICRS (AM-FLG-IN-TICRS): True

Transaction Date: 20181112



Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 30 of 163 PageID #: 34967

 From:
 TMOfficialNotices@USPTO.GOV

 Sent:
 Monday, April 23, 2018 01:06 AM

To: XXXX Cc: XXXX

Subject: Official USPTO Courtesy Reminder of Required Trademark Registration Maintenance Filing Under Section 8: U.S. Trademark RN 4322502:

Miscellaneous Design: Docket/Reference No. 29985-

U.S. Serial Number: 77809223 U.S. Registration Number: 4322502 U.S. Registration Date: Apr 23, 2013 Mark: Miscellaneous Design

Walk. Wiscellaneous Design

Owner: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation ey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation

Apr 23, 2018

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE ("USPTO") COURTESY REMINDER OF REQUIRED TRADEMARK REGISTRATION MAINTENANCE FILING UNDER SECTION 8

WARNING: Your trademark registration will be CANCELLED if you do not file the required document below during the specified statutory time period.

The above-identified registration registered on Apr 23, 2013. Therefore, the owner of the registration must file a Declaration of Use and/or Excusable Nonuse under §8 of the Trademark Act anytime between now and Apr 23, 2019. For an additional fee, the owner may file the declaration within the six-month grace period that ends on Oct 23, 2019. See 15 U.S.C. §1058. The current fee for filing a declaration under §8 is \$125 per class if the filing is made via the Trademark Electronic Application System ("TEAS") and \$225 if the filing is made on paper, and the additional fee for filing during the six-month grace period is \$100 per class if the filing is made via TEAS and \$200 if the filing is made on paper. 37 C.F.R. §2.6.

If the registration meets the requirements of §15 of the Trademark Act, the owner may additionally file an optional Declaration of Incontestability under §15. See 15 U.S.C. §1065. The current fee for filing a declaration under §15 is \$200 per class if the filing is made via TEAS and \$300 per class if the filing is made on paper. 37 C.F.R. §2.6.

To expedite processing, the owner is encouraged to file through the USPTO's official website using TEAS. Official forms for filing Declarations of Use and/or Excusable Nonuse under §8 and Combined Declarations of Use and Incontestability under §8 and 15 are available through TEAS at https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/filing-online/registration-maintenancerenewalcorrection-forms.

For information regarding how to record ownership documents such as assignments, name changes and mergers, please see TMEP §503. To expedite recordation, the owner is encouraged to file requests for recordation through the Electronic Trademark Assignment System ("ETAS") at https://etas.uspto.gov.

For further information regarding the maintenance of a trademark registration, including future maintenance filings, please consult the USPTO website at https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/trademark-fags.

This reminder notice is being sent only as a courtesy to those trademark owners who have authorized e-mail communication and maintain a current e-mail address with the USPTO. Failure by the USPTO to send a reminder or non-receipt of a reminder does not excuse a trademark owner from meeting the statutory obligations for maintaining a trademark registration. If a registration is cancelled and/or expired due to the failure to timely file required maintenance documents, it cannot be reinstated or revived.

Correspondence transmitted through TEAS is considered to have been filed on the date the USPTO receives the transmission, in Eastern Time, regardless of whether that date is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. 37 C.F.R. §2.195(a)(2).

To check the status of this registration, go to

https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=77809223&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=DEFAULT&searchType=statusSearch or contact the Trademark Assistance Center at 1-800-786-9199.

In order to be eligible for future e-mail reminders of maintenance filings, please remember to authorize e-mail communication when filing your maintenance documents through TEAS.

Change Of Correspondence Address

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered			
SERIAL NUMBER	77809223			
REGISTRATION NUMBER	4322502			
LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED	LAW OFFICE 116			
MARK SECTION				
MARK	Design only			
CORRESPONDENCE SECTION (current)				
ORIGINAL ADDRESS	PAUL C LLEWELLYN Kaye Scholer LLP 250 West 55th Street New York New York 10019-9710 US 212-836-7828 212-836-6463 paul.llewellyn@kayescholer.com;tmdocketing@kayescholer.com			
NEW CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS				
NEW ADDRESS	PAUL C LLEWELLYN Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP 250 WEST 55TH STREET NEW YORK New York United States 10019-9710 2128367828 212-836-6463 paul.llewellyn@apks.com; tmdocketing@apks.com			
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	YES			
INDIVIDUAL ATTORNEY DOCKET/REFERENCE NUMBER	29985-			
SIGNATURE SECTION				
SIGNATURE	/paul c. llewellyn/			
SIGNATORY NAME	Paul C. Llewellyn			
SIGNATORY DATE	03/02/2017			
SIGNATORY POSITION	Attorney of Record, New York State Bar Member			
SIGNATORY PHONE NUMBER	2128367828			
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY	YES			
FILING INFORMATION SECTION				
SUBMIT DATE	Thu Mar 02 16:46:33 EST 2017			
	USPTO/CCA-XXX.XXX.XXXX -20170302164633707522-869			

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 32 of 163 PageID #: 34969

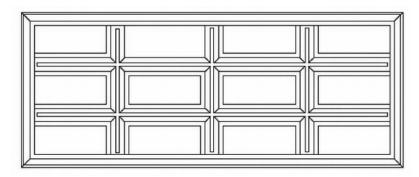
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Change Of Correspondence Address

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered		
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REGISTRATION NUMBER	4322502		
LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED	LAW OFFICE 116		
MARK SECTION			
MARK	Design only		
CORRESPONDENCE SECTION (current)			
ORIGINAL ADDRESS	PAUL C LLEWELLYN KAYE SCHOLER LLP 425 PARK AVE NEW YORK New York 10022 US 2128367828 2128366463		
NEW CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS			
NEW ADDRESS	Kaye Scholer LLP 250 West 55th Street New York New York United States 10019-9710 212-836-7828 212-836-6463 paul.llewellyn@kayescholer.com;tmdocketing@kayescholer.com		
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA E-MAIL	YES		
SIGNATURE SECTION			
SIGNATURE	/paul c. llewellyn/		
SIGNATORY NAME	Paul C. Llewellyn		
SIGNATORY DATE	10/06/2014		
SIGNATORY POSITION	Attorney of record, New York state bar member		
SIGNATORY PHONE NUMBER	212-836-7828		
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY	YES		
FILING INFORMATION SECTION	FILING INFORMATION SECTION		
SUBMIT DATE	Mon Oct 06 17:24:20 EDT 2014		
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United States of America United States Natent and Trademark Office United States Patent and Trademark Office



Reg. No. 4,322,502 HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY CORPORATION (DELAWARE CORPORATION)

Registered Apr. 23, 2013 4860 ROBB STREET, SUITE 204 WHEAT RIDGE, CO 80033

Int. Cl.: 30

FOR: CANDY; CHOCOLATE, IN CLASS 30 (U.S. CL. 46).

TRADEMARK FIRST USE 12-31-1968; IN COMMERCE 12-31-1968.

PRINCIPAL REGISTER OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 3,668,662.

> THE MARK IS A CONFIGURATION OF A CANDY BAR THAT CONSISTS OF TWELVE (12) EQUALLY-SIZED RECESSED RECTANGULAR PANELS ARRANGED IN A FOUR PANEL BY THREE PANEL FORMAT WITH EACH PANEL HAVING ITS OWN RAISED BORDER WITHIN A LARGE RECTANGLE.

SEC. 2(F).

SER. NO. 77-809,223, FILED 8-20-2009.

JOHN DWYER, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



REQUIREMENTS TO MAINTAIN YOUR FEDERAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATION

WARNING: YOUR REGISTRATION WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE DOCUMENTS BELOW DURING THE SPECIFIED TIME PERIODS.

Requirements in the First Ten Years* What and When to File:

First Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) between the 5th and 6th years after the registration date. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. If the declaration is accepted, the registration will continue in force for the remainder of the ten-year period, calculated from the registration date, unless cancelled by an order of the Commissioner for Trademarks or a federal court.

Second Filing Deadline: You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) **and** an Application for Renewal between the 9th and 10th years after the registration date.* See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods* What and When to File:

You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will NOT send you any future notice or reminder of these filing requirements.

*ATTENTION MADRID PROTOCOL REGISTRANTS: The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States under the Madrid Protocol must timely file the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) referenced above directly with the USPTO. The time periods for filing are based on the U.S. registration date (not the international registration date). The deadlines and grace periods for the Declarations of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) are identical to those for nationally issued registrations. See 15 U.S.C. §§1058, 1141k. However, owners of international registrations do not file renewal applications at the USPTO. Instead, the holder must file a renewal of the underlying international registration at the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, under Article 7 of the Madrid Protocol, before the expiration of each ten-year term of protection, calculated from the date of the international registration. See 15 U.S.C. §1141j. For more information and renewal forms for the international registration, see http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/.

NOTE: Fees and requirements for maintaining registrations are subject to change. Please check the USPTO website for further information. With the exception of renewal applications for registered extensions of protection, you can file the registration maintenance documents referenced above online at http://www.uspto.gov.

Side - 1



NOTICE OF PUBLICATION UNDER §12(a)

MAILING DATE: Aug 15, 2012 PUBLICATION DATE: Sep 4, 2012

The mark identified below will be published in the Official Gazette on Sep 4, 2012. Any party who believes they will be damaged by registration of the mark may oppose its registration by filing an opposition to registration or a request to extend the time to oppose within thirty (30) days from the publication date on this notice. If no opposition is filed within the time specified by law, the USPTO may issue a Certificate of Registration.

To view the Official Gazette online or to order a paper copy, visit the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/trademarks/tmog/ any time within the five-week period after the date of publication. You may also order a printed version from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) at http://bookstore.gpo.gov or 202-512-1800. To check the status of your application, go to http://tarr.uspto.gov/.

SERIAL NUMBER: 77809223

MARK: Miscellaneous Design

OWNER: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corpor

Side - 2

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR TRADEMARKS P.O. BOX 1451 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1451

FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S POSTAGE PAID

PAUL C LLEWELLYN KAYE SCHOLER LLP 425 PARK AVE NEW YORK, NY 10022

			OVER	VIEW				
SERIAL NUMBER			77809223	FILING DATE			08/20/2009	
REG NUMBER			0000000	REG DATE			N/A	
REGISTER			PRINCIPAL	MARK TYPE		Т	RADEMARK	
INTL REG #			N/A	INTL REG DATE			N/A	
TM ATTORNEY		С	OWYER, JOHN D	L.O. ASSIGNED			116	
			PUB INFO	RMATION				
RUN DATE		08/01/2012						
PUB DATE		09/04/2012						
STATUS			ATION/ISSUE REVIEW COM	IPLETE				
STATUS DATE		07/31/2012						
LITERAL MARK ELEMENT								
DATE ABANDONED			N/A	DATE CANCELLED			N/A	
SECTION 2F			YES	SECTION 2F IN PART		NO		
SECTION 8			NO	SECTION 8 IN PART			NO	
SECTION 15			NO	REPUB 12C			N/A	
RENEWAL FILED			NO	RENEWAL DATE			N/A	
DATE AMEND REG			N/A					
			FILING	G BASIS				
FILED I	BASIS		CURREN	NT BASIS		AMENDED	BASIS	
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1 (b)	N	0	1 (b)	NO	1 (b)		NO	
44D	N	0	44D	NO	44D		NO	
44E	N	0	44E	NO	44E		NO	
66A	N	0	66A	NO				
NO BASIS	N	0	NO BASIS	NO				
			MARK	Z DATA				
STANDARD CHARACTER I	MARK			NO				
LITERAL MARK ELEMENT								
MARK DRAWING CODE				2-AN ILLUSTRATION I WORD(S)/LETTER(S)/	DRAWING WITHOUNUMBER(S)	JT ANY		
COLOR DRAWING FLAG				NO				

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 39 of 163 PageID #: 34976

PARTY TYPE	10-ORIGINAL APPLICANT				
NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation				
ADDRESS	4860 Robb Street, Suite 204 Wheat Ridge, CO 80033				
ENTITY	03-CORPORATION				
CITIZENSHIP	Delaware				
GOODS AND SERVICES					
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030				
DESCRIPTION TEXT	candy; chocolate				

DESCRIPTIO	N TEXT			candy; chocolate				
GOODS AND SERVICES CLASSIFICATION								
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030	FIRST USE DATE	12/31/1968	FIRST USE IN COMMERCE DATE	12/31/1968	CLASS STATUS	6-ACTIVE	
		MISCELL	ANEOUS INFO	RMATION/STA	FEMENTS			
CHANGE IN REGIS	TRATION			NO				
COLORS CLAIMED	STATEMENT			Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.				
DESCRIPTION OF I	MARK			recessed rectangula	ir panels arranged in a	that consists of twelv four panel by three p within a large rectangle	anel format with	
OWNER OF US RE	G NOS			3668662				

PROSECUTION HISTORY

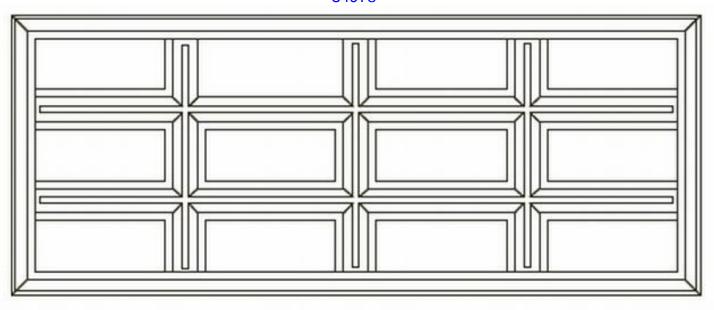
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07/16/2012	CNSA	0	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	028
06/28/2012	EXPT	Т	EXPARTE APPEAL TERMINATED	027
06/28/2012	EXPR	Т	EX PARTE APPEAL-REFUSAL REVERSED	026
06/09/2011	CNES	0	EXAMINERS STATEMENT MAILED	025
06/09/2011	CNES	R	EXAMINERS STATEMENT - COMPLETED	024
04/14/2011	JURT	Т	JURISDICTION RESTORED TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY	023
02/11/2011	EXPI	Т	EX PARTE APPEAL-INSTITUTED	022
02/11/2011	EXAF	Т	EXPARTE APPEAL RECEIVED AT TTAB	021
12/29/2010	CNFR	0	FINAL REFUSAL MAILED	020
12/28/2010	CNFR	R	FINAL REFUSAL WRITTEN	019
11/25/2010	TEME	ı	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	018
11/25/2010	CRFA	ı	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	017
11/25/2010	TROA	ı	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	016
11/15/2010	ARAA	ı	ATTORNEY REVOKED AND/OR APPOINTED	015
11/15/2010	REAP	I	TEAS REVOKE/APPOINT ATTORNEY RECEIVED	014
05/28/2010	GNRN	0	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	013

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 40 of 163 PageID #: 34977

05/28/2010	GNRT	0	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	012
05/28/2010	CNRT	R	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	011
05/03/2010	TEME	I	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	010
05/03/2010	CRFA	I	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	009
05/03/2010	TROA	I	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	008
11/24/2009	GNRN	0	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	007
11/24/2009	GNRT	F	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	006
11/24/2009	CNRT	R	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	005
11/17/2009	DOCK	D	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	004
08/25/2009	MDSC	0	NOTICE OF DESIGN SEARCH CODE MAILED	003
08/24/2009	NWOS	I	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED IN TRAM	002
08/24/2009	NWAP	I	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	001

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION ATTORNEY Paul Liewellyn CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS PAUL C LLEWELLYN KAYE SCHOLER LLP 425 PARK AVE NEW YORK, NY 10022 DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE NONE

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 41 of 163 PageID #: 34978



				Shot Publication Stylesh e data on Publication Approval)			
			O	VERVIEW			
SERIAL NUMBER			77809223	FILING DATE		08/20/2009	
REG NUMBER			0000000	REG DATE		N/A	
REGISTER			PRINCIPAL	MARK TYPE		TRADEMARK	
INTL REG #			N/A	INTL REG DATE		N/A	
TM ATTORNEY		С	DWYER, JOHN D	L.O. ASSIGNED		116	
			PUB I	NFORMATION			
RUN DATE		07/17/2012					
PUB DATE		N/A					
STATUS		680-APPRO	VED FOR PUBLICATION	ON			
STATUS DATE		07/16/2012					
LITERAL MARK ELEMENT							
DATE ABANDONED			N/A	DATE CANCELLED	DATE CANCELLED		
SECTION 2F			YES	SECTION 2F IN PART	SECTION 2F IN PART		
SECTION 8			NO	SECTION 8 IN PART	CTION 8 IN PART		
SECTION 15			NO	REPUB 12C		N/A	
RENEWAL FILED			NO	RENEWAL DATE		N/A	
DATE AMEND REG			N/A				
			FI	LING BASIS			
FILED	BASIS		CL	JRRENT BASIS		AMENDED BASIS	
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1 (b)	N	0	1 (b)	NO	1 (b)	NO	
44D	N	0	44D	NO	44D	NO	
44E	N	0	44E	NO	44E	NO	
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STANDARD CHARACTER	MARK			NO			
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				NO			

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 43 of 163 PageID #: 34980

PARTY TYPE	10-ORIGINAL APPLICANT				
NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation				
ADDRESS	4860 Robb Street, Suite 204 Wheat Ridge, CO 80033				
ENTITY	03-CORPORATION				
CITIZENSHIP	Delaware				
GOODS AND SERVICES					
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030				
DESCRIPTION TEXT	Candy; Chocolate				

DESCRIPTIO	N TEXT			Candy; Chocolate			
GOODS AND SERVICES CLASSIFICATION							
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030	FIRST USE DATE	12/31/1968	FIRST USE IN COMMERCE DATE	12/31/1968	CLASS STATUS	6-ACTIVE
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION/STATEMENTS							
CHANGE IN REGIS	TRATION			NO			
CHANGE IN REGIS					as a feature of the ma	ark.	
	STATEMENT			Color is not claimed The mark is a config recessed rectangula	uration of a candy bar r panels arranged in a	ark. that consists of twelvers four panel by three positions a large rectangle	anel format with

PROSECUTION HISTORY

DATE	ENT CD	ENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ENT NUM
07/16/2012	CNSA	0	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	028
06/28/2012	EXPT	Т	EXPARTE APPEAL TERMINATED	027
06/28/2012	EXPR	Т	EX PARTE APPEAL-REFUSAL REVERSED	026
06/09/2011	CNES	0	EXAMINERS STATEMENT MAILED	025
06/09/2011	CNES	R	EXAMINERS STATEMENT - COMPLETED	024
04/14/2011	JURT	Т	JURISDICTION RESTORED TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY	023
02/11/2011	EXPI	Т	EX PARTE APPEAL-INSTITUTED	022
02/11/2011	EXAF	Т	EXPARTE APPEAL RECEIVED AT TTAB	021
12/29/2010	CNFR	0	FINAL REFUSAL MAILED	020
12/28/2010	CNFR	R	FINAL REFUSAL WRITTEN	019
11/25/2010	TEME	I	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	018
11/25/2010	CRFA	I	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	017
11/25/2010	TROA	I	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	016
11/15/2010	ARAA	I	ATTORNEY REVOKED AND/OR APPOINTED	015
11/15/2010	REAP	I	TEAS REVOKE/APPOINT ATTORNEY RECEIVED	014
05/28/2010	GNRN	0	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	013
05/28/2010	GNRT	0	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	012
05/28/2010	CNRT	R	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	011

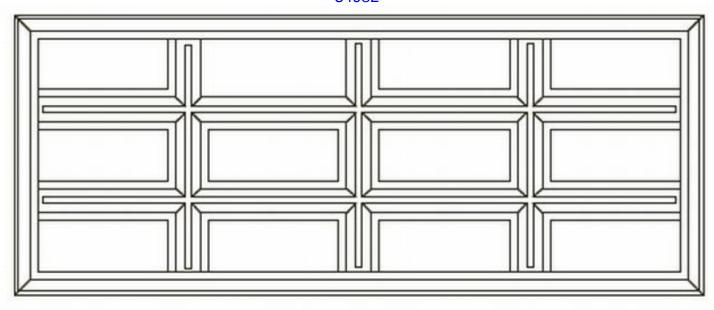
Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 44 of 163 PageID #: 34981

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05/03/2010	CRFA	I	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	009
05/03/2010	TROA	I	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	800
11/24/2009	GNRN	0	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	007
11/24/2009	GNRT	F	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	006
11/24/2009	CNRT	R	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	005
11/17/2009	DOCK	D	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	004
08/25/2009	MDSC	0	NOTICE OF DESIGN SEARCH CODE MAILED	003
08/24/2009	NWOS	I	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED IN TRAM	002
08/24/2009	NWAP	ı	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	001

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION

ATTORNEY	Paul Llewellyn
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	PAUL C LLEWELLYN KAYE SCHOLER LLP 425 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022
DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE	NONE

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 45 of 163 PageID #: 34982



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO)

APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 77809223

MARK:

77809223

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

PAUL C LLEWELLYN KAYE SCHOLER LLP 425 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022 GENERAL TRADEMARK INFORMATION:

http://www.uspto.gov/main/trademarks.htm

TTAB INFORMATION:

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/ttab/index.html

APPLICANT: Corpor ETC.

Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO:

29985-

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The applicant has appealed the examining attorney's final refusal to register the proposed mark for a configuration of a candy bar. Registration was refused on the grounds that the applied for mark is functional pursuant to Trademark Act §2(e)(5), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(5), and non-distinctive trade dress pursuant to Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051, 1052 and 1127. Applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act §2(f) was found insufficient to overcome the non-distinctive trade dress refusal.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Applicant filed this use-based application on August 20, 2009, applying to register on the Principal Register the mark consisting of a configuration of a candy bar that consists of twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle for "Candy; Chocolate," in Class 30.

In the first Office action dated November 24, 2009, registration was refused under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), on the grounds that the applied-for mark, which consists of a three-dimensional configuration of the goods, appears to be a functional design for such goods and also under Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, because the applied-for mark consists of a non-distinctive product design or non-distinctive features of a product design that is not registrable on the Principal Register without sufficient proof of acquired distinctiveness. The applicant was also required to submit information regarding the goods and to clarify the description of the mark.

On May 3, 2010, applicant argued against the refusals to register the mark under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), and Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, proposed amending the application to seek registration under Trademark Act §2(f), acquired distinctiveness, submitted information regarding the goods and mark, and amended the description of the mark.

In the second Office action dated May 28, 2010, the examining attorney accepted the information regarding the goods, accepted the amended description of the mark, maintained and continued the refusals to register the mark under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), and Trademark Act §1, 2 and 45, and issued a new refusal based upon insufficient evidence to establish acquired distinctiveness.

On November 25, 2010, the applicant again argued against the refusals to register the mark under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), and

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 47 of 163 PageID #: 34984

Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, and submitted additional evidence and arguments in support of amending the application to seek registration under Trademark Act §2(f), acquired distinctiveness.

On December 28, 2010, the refusals to register the mark under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), and Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, and the determination that the applicant failed to establish that the mark has acquired distinctiveness, were maintained and made final.

On February 11, 2011, applicant a notice of appeal. On April 12, 2011, applicant filed an appeal brief. The file was forwarded to the examining attorney on April 14, 2011.

ISSUES

The issues on appeal are whether the mark is a functional design under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), whether the mark is a non-distinctive configuration of the goods under Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, and whether the applicant has established that the mark has acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act §2(f).

ARGUMENT

I. THE APPLIED-FOR MARK IS FUNCTIONAL BECAUSE THE DESIGN FEATURES OF THE CONFIGURATION PROVIDE A UTILITARIAN ADVANTAGE TO THE USER, AND THEREFORE, REGISTRATION IS PROPERLY REFUSED UNDER TRADEMARK ACT §2(e)(5).

The proposed mark comprises the configuration of design features of the identified goods that serve a utilitarian purpose, and registration must be refused under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e). *See Valu Engineering, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 61 USPQ2d 1422 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Bose Corp.*, 772 F.2d 866, 227 USPQ 1 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re R.M. Smith, Inc.*, 734 F.2d 1482, 222 USPQ 1 (Fed. Cir. 1984); TMEP §§1202.02(a) *et seq.*

A mark comprising the configuration of goods or their packaging is held functional, and thus unregistrable, where the evidence shows that the product design or product packaging design provides identifiable utilitarian advantages to the user – i.e., where the product or container "has a particular shape because it works better in that shape." *Valu Engineering, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 61 USPQ2d 1422, 1425 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); *In re R.M. Smith, Inc.*, 734 F.2d 1482, 222 USPQ 1, 3 (Fed. Cir. 1984); see also *In re Virshup*, 42 USPQ2d 1403, 1405 (TTAB 1997); *In re Cabot Corp.*, 15 USPQ2d 1224, 1227 (TTAB 1990).

The functionality determination is a question of fact, and depends on the totality of the evidence presented in each case. *Valu Engineering, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 61 USPQ2d 1422 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Caterpillar Inc.*, 43 USPQ2d 1335, 1339 (TTAB 1997).

Evidence of functionality cases normally involves consideration of the following four factors, commonly known as the "*Morton-Norwich* factors," in reference to the Federal Circuit decision in which they were first articulated:

- (1) the existence of a utility patent that discloses the utilitarian advantages of the design sought to be registered;
- (2) advertising by the applicant that touts the utilitarian advantages of the design;
- (3) facts pertaining to the availability of alternative designs; and
- (4) facts pertaining to whether the design results from a comparatively simple or inexpensive method of manufacture.

In re Morton-Norwich Products, Inc., 671 F.2d 1332, 213 USPQ 9, 15-16 (C.C.P.A. 1982).

Applying the *Morton-Norwich* factors to this case, as will be explained in more detail below, the examining attorney has established that the proposed mark is functional for the identified goods.

In summary, (1) the overall flat rectangular shape of the candy bar is easier and more cost effective to mass produce and wrap than irregularly shaped candy bars, (2) large numbers of flat rectangular candy bars can be more efficiently packed in boxes for shipping than

irregularly shaped bars, and (3) scoring the bar into smaller evenly sized rectangular shapes facilitates the easier breaking off of equal-sized smaller pieces, both for eating and for measuring for cooking purposes.

The determination that a proposed mark is functional constitutes an absolute bar to registration either on the Principal Register or the Supplemental Register, regardless of evidence showing that the proposed mark has acquired distinctiveness. Trademark Act §§2(e)(5) and 23(c), 15 U.S.C. §§1052(e)(5) and 1091(c); See *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Marketing Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 58 USPQ2d 1001, 1006 (2001); *Valu Engineering, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 61 USPQ2d 1422 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Control Corp. of America*, 46 USPQ2d 1308, 1311 (TTAB 1998).

1. Patent protection was previously provided disclosing a utilitarian advantage to a functional feature highly similar to a feature at issue here.

A utility patent claiming the design features at issue is strong evidence of functionality, and the party seeking trademark protection for the configuration bears a heavy burden of establishing that the features are not functional – e.g., by showing that they are merely ornamental, incidental, or arbitrary aspects of the product or product packaging design. *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Marketing Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 58 USPQ2d 1001 (2001).

In response to the initial application, applicant was required to indicate whether the proposed mark is the subject of a utility patent. Applicant indicated that it was not. While that is correct, the examining attorney discovered on his own a utility patent for another similar configuration that includes a highly similar design feature to those claimed in the present mark. As an attachment to the December 28, 2010 final Office action, the examining attorney included patent records for US Patent No. 1,613,231.

US Patent No. 1,613,231, a patent for "candy confection and process of making the same," discloses utilitarian advantages of a feature of the design sought to be registered.

Specifically, the scoring of the bar makes the bar easier to break into smaller, equal-sized pieces. This is useful when cooking because it facilitates proper measuring of the chocolate, and also when simply eating the chocolate where one does not desire to eat the entire bar or desires to share the bar with others.

The patent "invention relates to candy confections and to an improved process of making the same. The object of the invention is to produce a candy confection comprising a layer of hard, frangible candy, which may be cut into pieces when cold, without dislodgement of pieces of said frangible sheet or layer of appropriate size, even though it is broken in pieces in the cutting operation, and without affecting the size and shape of the pieces into which the mat, as initially formed, is cut." [1]

Specifically, lines 75-92 provide, "Heretofore, as far as we are aware, it has been considered impracticable, if not impossible, to cut layers of hard, frangible candy of the character of the layer 2 shown in the drawing, for the reason that the action of the knives or cutters would break the candy into irregular pieces; and, where it is desired to subdivide a layer of such hard, frangible candy into pieces of desired small size, the universal practice, so far as we are aware, has been to score said layers on lines corresponding to the desired shapes and sizes of the pieces, before it is thoroughly cooled and while it is sufficiently plastic that it may be scored without breaking. The candy is then permitted to cool and may then readily be broken into pieces along the lines on which it is scored."

While this patent claims a different process, it still discloses a utilitarian advantage of a feature of the design sought to be registered. Specifically, the candy and chocolate has been scored during the manufacturing process so that it may be broken into the desired preformed shapes and sizes rather than into irregular shapes and sizes.

Both of the applicant's identified goods, namely, candy and chocolate, can be brittle or designed to be easily broken. In

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 49 of 163 PageID #: 34986

addition, the creases which subdivide the chocolate bars into twelve equal-sized pieces are a form of scoring.

The examining attorney notes that Patent No. 1,613,231 is expired. However, statements in a utility patent application or expired patent which refer to utilitarian advantages of the design features at issue are persuasive evidence of functionality. The evidentiary significance of such statements is not affected by whether the patent application is pending or abandoned, whether a utility patent issued from the application, or whether the resulting patent has expired. *See TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 29-30, 58 USPQ2d 1001, 1005 (2001); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v)(A).

The examining attorney also notes that Patent No. 1,613,231 was owned by a third party, however, a third-party utility patent is relevant evidence of functionality when the patent discloses the utilitarian advantages of the applied-for product or product packaging configuration sought to be registered. *See In re Dietrich*, 91 USPQ2d 1622, 1627 (TTAB 2009); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v)(A).

In this case, a utility patent discloses utilitarian advantages of the scoring feature of the design sought to be registered. Accordingly, the first *Morton-Norwich* factor should weigh heavily in favor of affirming the functionality finding.

2. While applicant's advertising does not promote utilitarian advantages of the design, unsolicited reviews of the applicant's goods promote utilitarian advantages of the design, and various competitor's advertising touts the utilitarian advantages of the design features.

As to the second *Morton-Norwich* factor, applicant avers that it has never promoted the design features as having utilitarian advantages. The examining attorney acknowledges that applicant's advertising of record does not promote the design features in any way, not even as a mark.

However, in *In re Gibson Guitar Corp.*, 61 USPQ2d 1948 (TTAB 2001), the Board considered an advertisement obtained from the website of a *competitor*. Here the record contains examples of advertisements for competitors' goods that tout the functional advantages of design features very similar to the applicant's, namely, flat, rectangular, and scored so as to create equal-sized smaller pieces. Specifically:

- (1) Pages 31-32 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2011, from www.godiva.com, shows a flat, rectangular and scored candy bar and provides, "It is scored into ten signature squares so you can break off a little piece of Godiva every day."
- (2) Page 56 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2011, from www.farawayfoods.com, shows a flat and rectangular candy bar and provides, "Available in semisweet, Scharffen Berger's Home Chef Chocolate Bars are pure dark chocolate, scored for easy measuring."
- (3) Pages 47-51 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.bizrate.com, shows a flat, rectangular and scored candy bar and provides, "Blocks of rich dark chocolate made by Asher's. Each bar is scored so it's easy to break."

Moreover, while applicant's own advertising does not promote the utilitarian advantages of the design features, unsolicited reviews of the applicant's goods promote utilitarian advantages of the design features. Specifically:

- (1) Pages 27-29 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_s_Milk_Chocolate_Bar, provides: "Hershey's milk chocolate bar is a flat, thin candy bar with a standard size of 1.55 oz. (43 grams). The flat bar is made entirely from milk chocolate and it is divided into twelve rectangular 'pieces.' These pieces are all attached to each other in a 3 by 4 fashion to form the candy bar. This design makes it easy to break off smaller pieces and share them with others."
- (2) Pages 33-35 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_Special_Dark_Chocolate_Bars_1_45_Oz_36_Bars, provides: "Just like with the milk chocolate Hershey's Bar, this one is also scored so that you can easily break off small sections of the candy bar. ... the small shapes makes it easy to break the bar into smaller pieces, both for sharing and baking. With these rectangular indentations, it is easy to make a clean break."

While applicant does not have advertising referencing the design features in the mark, some of applicant's competitors have produced highly similar looking candy bars and have advertised the usefulness of the scoring as enabling the breaking-off of equal-sized smaller pieces. In addition, unsolicited third parties have reviewed the applicant's goods and touted the utilitarian advantages of the design features.

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 50 of 163 PageID #: 34987

Therefore, this factor should also weigh in favor of a functionality finding.

3. While there may be multiple ways to design a candy bar, many of applicant's competitors have also chosen to adopt configurations featuring overall flat and rectangular shapes, with scoring, leading to a conclusion that these have utilitarian advantages.

While there are alternative designs available for candy and chocolate, it is clear that applicant's design embodies the most functional and popular features, as there are many candies and chocolates made by competitors that appear to employ identical or highly similar design features, namely, an overall flat and rectangular shape with scoring. Below are some examples:

- (1) Page 45 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, shows a candy bar by R. M. Palmer Candy Co. that is flat, rectangular and scored with raised lines to create twelve smaller, equal-sized, rectangles arranged in a four panel by three panel format.
- (2) Pages 5-7 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Storz Nougat Praline as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (3) Pages 7-9 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Dagoba Dark Chocolate as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (4) Pages 10-11 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Kingsbury Chocolate Nib as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (5) Pages 11-13 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (6) Pages 21-22 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate Sea Salt and Almond Bar as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (7) Pages 33-34 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (8) Pages 36-37 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Chuao SpicyMaya as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (9) Pages 42-43 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Dagoba Dark Chocolate Lime and Macademia Nuts as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (10) Pages 51-53 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Nestle Kit Kat Muscat of Alexandria as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (11) Pages 54-55 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Nestle Aero Mint as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (12) Pages 31-32 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.godiva.com/product/large-31-cacao-milk-chocolate-crispy-crunch-holida/id/2505.gdv, shows a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar with a corresponding description that provides, in part, "It's scored into ten signature squares so that you can break off a little piece of Godiva every day."
- (13) Pages 47-48 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.bizrate.com/candy/oid1822216008, shows a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar with a corresponding description that provides, in part, "Each bar is scored so it's easy to break up!"
- (14) Page 56 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.farawayfoods.com/baking, shows a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar with a corresponding description that provides, in part, "Bars are pure chocolate, scored for easy measuring."
- (15) Pages 9-10 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 69 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Theo produces several candy bars in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes
- (16) Page 11 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 71 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Endangered Species Chocolate produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (17) Pages 12-13 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and pages 71-72 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Divine Milk Chocolate produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (18) Page 15 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 73 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Doctor's CarbRite Diet produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (19) Pages 16-17 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and pages 73-74 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Wegmans produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.

The fact that competitors choose to make candy bars that appear to embody the same or a highly similar design consisting of an overall flat and rectangular shape with scoring speaks to the functionality of these design features. Anyone who has ever wrapped presents knows that a flat and rectangular shape is easier to wrap than an irregular shape. Flat and rectangular shapes are also more efficient for packing and shipping because it fits neatly in square and rectangular boxes and thereby eliminates wastage of space when packing the candy bars in. This maximizes the amount of candy bars which can be fit in a box. The more candy bars that are shipped together spreads the cost of shipping out among more candy bars and reduces the shipping cost associated with each individual candy bar. Scoring a candy bar facilitates easier breaking off of equal-sized smaller pieces, both for eating and for measuring for cooking purposes.

To the extent that any of the referenced competitor candy bar designs are different, the differences appear to be mere refinements of the same basic design, e.g., bigger or smaller rectangles, slight curvatures of the corners or tops, scoring accomplished by means other than raised and beveled lines, or scoring in more or less than twelve smaller pieces.

Accordingly, the third *Morton-Norwich* factor weighs in favor of the functionality finding because the evidence of record demonstrates a competitive need for the design features embodied in the applied-for trade dress. Moreover, the Supreme Court has clearly indicated that if the record shows that a design is essential to the use or purpose of a product, it is unnecessary to consider whether there is a competitive need for the product feature. *See TrafFix*, 532 U.S. at 32-34, 58 USPQ2d at 1006-1007.

4. Applicant does not claim that the product design entails a more costly method of production, but only addresses one feature of the design, the scoring, and ignores the rectangular and flat design features.

While evidence showing that the product feature results from a comparatively simple or inexpensive method of manufacture supports a finding that the design is functional, the opposite is not necessarily the case. That is, assertions by the applicant that its design is more expensive or more difficult to make, or that the design does not affect the cost, will not establish that the configuration is not functional. *In re Dietrich*, 91 USPQ2d 1622, 1637 (TTAB 2009)("Even at a higher manufacturing cost, applicant would have a competitive advantage for what is essentially, as claimed in patents, a superior quality wheel."); *In re N.V. Organon*, 79 USPQ2d (TTAB 2006).

Applicant asserts only that the tooling and moulds for the framed segments of the design are more expensive to create than are the tooling and moulds for other chocolate bar designs. However, applicant clearly states at page twenty of the brief that "the particular configuration of the Hershey design is no less costly to manufacture than other alternative segmented bar designs." This conspicuously does not allege that applicant's product design entails a more costly method of production. Applicant is in the best position to provide evidence regarded its manufacturing costs. If the applicant's design were more expensive to manufacture, applicant would have presented evidence of such, rather than obfuscate the issue by only discussing the cost of tools and dies for the scoring feature of the design.

Applicant's evidence and arguments only address one feature of the design, namely, the tooling and moulds used to create the scoring. Applicant's arguments do not address the overall flat and rectangular shape of the of the candy bars. Packaging is part of the manufacturing process. As discussed above, a flat and rectangular shape is easier to wrap than an irregular shape, and flat and rectangular shapes are also more efficient for packing and shipping because they fit neatly into rectangular boxes and eliminate wastage of space when packing the candy bars in.

Applicant does not argue that the applied-for mark is more costly to manufacture than other alternative segmented bar designs. Accordingly, the fourth *Morton-Norwich* factor weighs neither for nor against the functionality finding.

In this case, the evidence shows that the applied-for mark comprises the configuration of design features of the goods that serve

a utilitarian purpose and the first, second and third Morton-Norwich factors weigh in favor of affirming the functionality finding.

- II. APPLICANT'S APPLIED-FOR MARK IS NON-DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT DESIGN, AND APPLICANT'S CLAIM OF ACQUIRED DISTINCTIVENESS UNDER TRADEMARK ACT §2(F) IS INSUFFICIENT. THUS, REGISTRATION IS PROPERLY REFUSED UNDER TRADEMARK ACT §§1, 2 AND 45
 - 1. Applicant's applied-for mark is non-distinctive product design.

Assuming that the configuration is not functional, registration must be refused because the applied-for mark consists of a nondistinctive product design or nondistinctive features of a product design that would not be perceived as a mark. Trademark Act Sections 1, 2 and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051-1052, 1127; *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205, 210, 213-14, 54 USPQ2d 1065, 1068-69 (2000); *In re Slokevage*, 441 F.3d 957, 961, 78 USPQ2d 1395, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *see* TMEP §1202.02(b)(i).

The Supreme Court distinguished between two types of trade dress – product design and product packaging. If the trade dress falls within the category of product design, it can never be inherently distinctive and will always require evidence of acquired distinctiveness or secondary meaning. *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205, 215, 54 USPQ2d 1065, 1069 (2000); TMEP §1202.02(b)(i).

Product design almost invariably serves purposes other than source identification, and consumers are aware that even the most unusual product design is intended not to identify the source of the goods, but to render the product itself more useful or appealing. *See Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., Inc.*, 529 U.S. at 213, 54 USPQ2d at 1069 (2000); *In re Slokevage*, 441 F.3d 957, 962, 78 USPQ2d 1395, 1399 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *see* TMEP §1202.02(b)(i).

In this case, applicant's configuration mark is considered product design because it comprises the shape of applicant's candy and chocolate and consumers would not perceive it as a source indicator but merely the design of applicant's goods. Applicant's configuration mark falls squarely within the parameters of product design, and thus, in accordance with *Wal-Mart*, applicant bears the burden of proving the applied-for mark has acquired distinctiveness. *See Yamaha Int'l Corp. v. Hoshino Gakki Co.*, 840 F.2d 1572, 1578-79, 6 USPQ2d 1001, 1006 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Meyer & Wenthe, Inc.*, 267 F.2d 945, 949, 122 USPQ 372, 374-75 (C.C.P.A. 1959); TMEP §1212.01. Applicant has failed to meet this burden.

Applicant's applied-for mark is a variation of common trade practices in the candy and chocolate industry, namely, shaping the candy bars flat and rectangular and including scoring so that they may be broken into equalsized pieces.

An applicant bears the burden of proving that a mark has acquired distinctiveness. *See Yamaha Int'l Corp. v. Hoshino Gakki Co.*, 840 F.2d 1572, 1578-79, 6 USPQ2d 1001, 1006 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Meyer & Wenthe, Inc.*, 267 F.2d 945, 949, 122 USPQ 372, 374-75 (C.C.P.A. 1959); TMEP §1212.01.

Applicants face a heavy burden in establishing distinctiveness in an application to register trade dress. *See Stuart Spector Designs, Ltd. v. Fender Musical Instruments Corp.*, 94 USPQ2d 1549 (TTAB 2009).

Moreover, the subdividing of a flat, rectangular candy bar into smaller, equal-sized, rectangular pieces with scoring is a very common trade practice in the candy and chocolate industry. Therefore the degree of evidence to establish acquired distinctiveness is higher. *See generally, In re Kalmbach Publ'g Co.*, 14 USPQ2d 1490 (TTAB 1989); *In re Loew's Theatres, Inc.*, 769 F.2d 764, 226 USPQ 865, 869 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *Ex parte Fox River Paper Corp.*, 99 USPQ 173 (Comm'r Pats. 1953); TMEP §§1212.01, 1212.04(a) & 1212.05(a)

The examining attorney has made extensive evidence of record documenting that the use of flat rectangular shapes and the inclusion of scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes are common trade practices in the candy and chocolate industry.

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 53 of 163 PageID #: 34990

The examining attorney makes reference to and incorporates herein by reference a sample of representative web pages obtained in a search of the Internet using the Google® computerized search engine for "chocolate" and/or "candy bars" in relation to "bite sized segments" and attached to the first Office action dated November 24, 2009, and "chocolate candy bars" in relation to "scored" or "break-off" and attached to the final Office action dated December 28, 2010. The referenced and/or excerpted articles demonstrate that producing candy bars in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes is a common trade practice in the candy and chocolate industry. Examples of flat, rectangular and scored candy bars of other chocolate and candy manufacturers include:

- (1) Pages 5-7 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Storz Nougat Praline as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (2) Pages 7-9 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Dagoba Dark Chocolate as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (3) Pages 10-11 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Kingsbury Chocolate Nib as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (4) Pages 11-13 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (5) Pages 21-22 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate Sea Salt and Almond Bar as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (6) Pages 33-34 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (7) Pages 36-37 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Chuao SpicyMaya as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (8) Pages 42-43 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Dagoba Dark Chocolate Lime and Macademia Nuts as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (9) Pages 51-53 of the examiner's Office action dated November 24, 2009, from www.candybarlab.com/tag/hazelnut/, shows Nestle Kit Kat Muscat of Alexandria as a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar.
- (10) Pages 31-32 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.godiva.com/product/large-31-cacao-milk-chocolate-crispy-crunch-holida/id/2505.gdv, shows a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar with a corresponding description that provides, in part, "It's scored into ten signature squares so that you can break off a little piece of Godiva every day."
- (11) Pages 47-48 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.bizrate.com/candy/oid1822216008, shows a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar with a corresponding description that provides, in part, "Each bar is scored so it's easy to break up!"
- (12) Page 56 of the examiner's final Office action dated December 28, 2010, from www.farawayfoods.com/baking, shows a flat, rectangular, and scored candy bar with a corresponding description that provides, in part, "Bars are pure chocolate, scored for easy measuring."

The applicant's own evidence of record further documents that the use of flat rectangular shapes and the inclusion of scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes are common trade practices in the candy and chocolate industry. Specifically, eleven of the thirteen photographs of third-party candy bars included as exhibits in the applicant's responses display flat, rectangular candy bars with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.

The examining attorney makes reference to and incorporates herein by reference a sample of representative exhibits attached to the applicant's responses dated May 3, 2010, and November 25, 2010. The referenced exhibits further demonstrate that producing candy bars in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes is a common trade practice in the candy and chocolate industry. Examples of flat, rectangular and scored candy bars of other candy and chocolate manufacturers include:

- (1) Page 45 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, shows a candy bar by R. M. Palmer Candy Co. that is flat, rectangular and scored with raised lines to create twelve smaller, equal-sized, rectangles arranged in a four panel by three panel format.
- (2) Page 8 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 6 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Newman's Own produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (3) Pages 9-10 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 69 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Theo produces several candy bars in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller

equal-sized shapes

- (4) Page 11 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 71 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Endangered Species Chocolate produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (5) Pages 12-13 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and pages 71-72 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Divine Milk Chocolate produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (6) Page 15 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 73 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Doctor's CarbRite Diet produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (7) Pages 16-17 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and pages 73-74 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Wegmans produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.
- (8) Page 18 of applicant's response dated May 3, 2010, and page 74 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, demonstrate Green & Black's produces a candy bar in a flat and rectangular shape with scoring to create segments of smaller equal-sized shapes.

Given the nature of the applicant's product trade dress mark and trade practices in the candy and chocolate industry, applicant bears a very heavy burden in establishing acquired distinctiveness.

3. Applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness is insufficient.

Applicant bases its Section 2(f) claim on (1) length and exclusivity of use of the mark in commerce; (2) ownership of prior US Reg. No. 3668662; (3) advertising expenditures; (4) sales success; (5) unsolicited media coverage; (6) attempts to plagiarize; and, (7) public recognition as purported to be demonstrated by the results of a consumer survey. As explained further below, applicant has failed to establish acquired distinctiveness.

a. Applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness based upon five or more years' continuous and exclusive use is insufficient.

With regard to the allegation of five years' use, the Office has consistently found in relation to product design that a mere statement of five years' use is generally not sufficient. *See In re Ennco Display Systems Inc.*, 56 USPQ2d, 1279, 1284 (TTAB 2000).

Moreover, applicant's claim of exclusivity of use is without merit. The evidence of record demonstrates that use of the applied-for design does not appear to be exclusive to the applicant. Applicant's November 25, 2010, response included, at page 45, a photograph of a candy bar by the R. M. Palmer Candy Co. [2] that is flat and rectangular, and scored by raised lines to create twelve smaller, equal-sized, rectangles arranged in a four panel by three panel format. These features of the Palmer' candy bar are identical to the applicant's applied-for mark.

Applicant characterizes this as an attempt to plagiarize and avers that the R. M. Palmer Candy Co. ceased making this design upon the insistence of the applicant. However, applicant made no evidence of record documenting this. That is, the evidence is silent as to how long Palmer used the design, what percentage of the market the Palmer candy bar has/had, and whether Palmer still makes and markets the design.

Moreover, even assuming that Palmer ceased using the design at the demands of applicant, acquiescence to demands of competitors to cease use of a term can be equally viewed as simply a desire to avoid litigation. *See*, *e.g.*, *In re Wella Corp.*, 565 F.2d 143, 144 n.2, 196 USPQ 7, 8 n.2 (C.C.P.A. 1977); *In re Consolidated Cigar Corp.*, 13 USPQ2d 1481 (TTAB 1989).

Based upon the evidence of record, the Palmer' candy bar may more appropriately be viewed as evidence that the applicant's use of the applied-for design was not exclusive.

b. Applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness based upon prior Registration Number 3668662 is inapposite.

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 55 of 163 PageID #: 34992

Applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness based on ownership of prior US Reg. No. 3668662 is inapposite because the mark in the prior registration is not the same mark as the applied-for mark and therefore does not support applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness.

A claim of acquired distinctiveness may be based on an applicant's ownership of one or more prior registrations of the *same mark* on the Principal Register. 37 C.F.R. §2.41(b); TMEP §1212.04. An applied-for mark is considered the same mark if it is the legal equivalent of the previously-registered mark. *In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d 1341, 1347, 57 USPQ2d 1807, 1812 (Fed. Cir. 2001); TMEP §1212.04(b).

To be legal equivalents, the applied-for mark must be indistinguishable from the previously-registered mark or create the same, continuing commercial impression such that the consumer would consider them both to be the same mark. *In re Brouwerij Bosteels*, 96 USPQ2d 1414, 1423 (TTAB 2010); *In re Nielsen Bus. Media, Inc.*, 93 USPQ2d 1545, 1547 (TTAB 2010); *see In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d at 1347, 57 USPQ2d at 1812; *In re Binion*, 93 USPQ2d 1531, 1539 (TTAB 2009); TMEP §1212.04(b).

In the present case, the applied-for mark and the mark in the prior registration are clearly distinguishable as not the same mark, and thus are not legal equivalents, because the removal of the term HERSHEY from each smaller rectangle in the applied-for mark creates a different commercial impression. Specifically, in Reg. No. 3668662, the four panel by three panel format was merely a border or carrier for the now-distinctive surname HERSHEY that appeared within. *In re Kerr-McGee Corp.*, 190 USPQ 204 (TTAB 1976) (claim of ownership of prior registrations held insufficient to establish acquired distinctiveness where registration was refused on ground that the subject matter was merely an ornamental border or "carrier" for words and symbols appearing within). [3]

Therefore, the prior registration does not support applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness because the applied-for mark and the registered mark create different commercial impressions.

c. Applicant's allegations of high sales figures, allegations of extensive advertising, and samples of advertising, are of limited probative value.

Applicant's allegations of high sales figures, allegations of extensive advertising, and samples of advertising, are of limited probative value in determining how the applied-for mark is used in advertising, the commercial impression created by such use, and the significance the applied-for mark would have to perspective purchasers. *See In re Boston Beer Co.*, 198 F.3d 1370, 53 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *In re Packaging Specialists, Inc.*, 221 USPQ 917, 920 (TTAB 1984); TMEP §1212.06(b).

Applicant's allegations of high sales figures provide no additional information to place those figures in context or evaluate them. That is, the applicant has not indicated what percentage of the candy and chocolate market those figures represent. Moreover, extensive sales may demonstrate the commercial success of applicant's goods, but not that relevant consumers view the matter as a mark for such goods. See In re Boston Beer Co., 198 F.3d 1370, 53 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1999); In re Busch Entm't Corp., 60 USPQ2d 1130, 1134 (TTAB 2000).

Applicant's advertising evidence consists of three copies each of the story boards from three television commercials, and sixteen pages of print and/or online advertising.

Applicant's three story boards are not actual advertisements as viewed by consumers. There is no information provided regarding when the advertisements aired on television, for how long they were aired, how large of audience may have been exposed to the commercials, or what percentage of viewers may have actually viewed the commercials. Moreover, there is nothing in how the applied-for mark appears in the proffered storyboards which corroborates that the mark was used in applicant's actual advertisements in such a way that it would be recognized as a source identifier for candy and chocolate. That is, in each storyboard, buried amidst numerous photographs or artist's

drawings, is the occasional photograph or artist's drawing of a candy bar bearing the applied-for configuration. Under each of the pictures there is wording, but none of the wording discusses, or even notes, the configuration.

Of the remaining sixteen pages of print and/or online advertising, the first fifteen pages either do not display the mark appliedfor, or only display incomplete portions of the mark. The sixteenth page is from the applicant's website and depicts an unwrapped candy bar
with a bite taken out of it. There is no other explanation of what this picture is, whether and/or how it is even advertising, who would see it, and
under what circumstances it would be seen. With regard to all sixteen pages of print and/or online advertising, there is nothing which
corroborates that the applied-for mark is used as a mark and/or would be recognized as a source identifier for candy and chocolate.

d. Unsolicited Media Coverage

The applicant's reliance on alleged unsolicited media coverage is unfounded. To establish secondary meaning, an applicant must show that, in the minds of the public, the primary significance of a product feature or term is to identify the source of the product rather than the product itself." *Inwood Laboratories, Inc. v. Ives Laboratories, Inc.*, 456 U.S. 844, 851 N. 11, 214 USPQ 1, 4 n. 11 (1982). The issue is whether acquired distinctiveness of the mark in relation to the goods or services has in fact been established in the minds of the purchasing public. *In re Reden Laboratories, Inc.*, 170 USPQ 526(TTAB 1971); *In re Fleet-Wing Corp.*, 122 USPQ 335 (TTAB 1959).

Page 59 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, from *The Patriot News Co.*, discusses souvenirs relating to the Dave Matthews Band. It provides, in relevant part, "..., there's always the 2008 poster, which was designed to look like a Hershey chocolate bar." The poster is attached at page 60 of applicant's response. While the poster does indicate that the concert was at Hersheypark in Hershey, Pennsylvania, neither the applied-for mark nor chocolate are promoted by the poster. There is no promotion of a scored candy bar as a mark. The article may demonstrate an association between the name Hershey and chocolate, but there is simply nothing about this article that demonstrates public association of the applied-for mark as a source identifier for candy and chocolate.

Pages 56-58 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, from *Nextex Web Blogs*, provides, in relevant part, "That's when the finished product's silver metal slug approximately the size and shape of a Hershey's chocolate bar drops into a galley tray...." The article does not discuss the applied-for mark. The article references a "Hersheys chocolate bar." Hershey's makes many different shapes and sizes of chocolate bars. There is no indication that the author is discussing the design features at issue in the applied-for mark. Again, there is nothing about this article that demonstrates public association of the applied-for mark as a source identifier for candy and chocolate.

Pages 52-54 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, from *Caro's Ramblings*, discusses shopping at Williams-Sonoma and provides, in pertinent part, "I can't just get cake pans; gotta do the brownies too!! The Chocolate Bar Brownie Pan: It's like a Hershey's Bar with individual brownies." This article deals extensively with Williams-Sonoma, the retailer of the brownie. The article is directed to potential purchasers of brownie pans, not candy bars. The article does not discuss the applied-for mark's features of being flat, rectangular, and sub-divided into twelve smaller pieces in a four panel by three panel format. This article contains little or nothing that demonstrates a public association of the applied-for mark as a source identifier for candy and chocolate.

The remaining article, at pages 47-51 of applicant's response dated November 25, 2010, is from *Baking Bites*, and provides, in part, "... a flat, rectangular bar divided up into bite-sized pieces that are easy to snap off. I don't know that Hershey's was the first chocolate maker to use this design," This article is also about the Williams-Sonoma brownie pan and is also directed to purchasers of brownie pans, not candy bars. Moreover, the article indicates the author is aware that other chocolate makers also use the design. An article by and/or for purchasers of brownie pans, that acknowledges use of the applied-for mark by competitors for identical goods, is of limited probative value in determining whether purchasers of candy and chocolate primarily identify the applied-for mark as the source of candy and chocolate.

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 57 of 163 PageID #: 34994

In short, the applicant's proffered unsolicited media coverage is of limited or no probative value in evaluating whether, in the minds of the purchasing public, the primary significance of the applied-for mark is to identify the source of candy and chocolate.

e. Attempts to Plagiarize

Applicant's arguments regarding the Williams Sonoma brownie pan are misplaced. *In re Carl Walther GmbH*, Serial No. 77096523 (T.T.A.B. Oct. 26, 2010), is not precedential. Moreover, brownie pans are not replicas of candy bars. They are separate and distinct goods.

As discussed previously, the applicant's allegations regarding the Palmer' candy bar are not documented. The evidence is silent as to how long Palmer used the design, what percentage of the market the Palmer candy bar has/had, and whether Palmer still makes and markets the design. Therefore, the evidence currently of record regarding the Palmer' candy bar merely evidences that the applicant's use of the applied-for mark was not exclusive.

f. Results of a consumer survey

With respect to survey evidence, applicant must document the procedural and statistical accuracy of this type of evidence and carefully frame the questions contained therein. *See In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d 1293, 1300, 75 YSPQ2d 1420, 1424 (Fed. Cir. 2005). In this case, it is unclear whether the survey results are statistically accurate. Pertinent information is not provided or is unclear, including, whether the survey results were audited by a reliable third party. Furthermore, survey results regarding public perception of the applied-for mark were based upon responses from only 406 responses, but there is no explanation if or why this is a statistically significant sampling of customers. Thus, while applicant's survey evidence is relevant to establishing acquired distinctiveness and secondary meaning, it is not dispositive. *Yankee Candle Co., Inc. v. Bridgewater Candle Co., LLC*, 259 F.3d 25, 37, 59 USPQ2d 1720, 1730 (1st Cir. 2001); TMEP §1212.06(d).

For all of the foregoing reasons, applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act §2(f) is insufficient, and registration is properly refused under Trademark Act §\$1, 2 and 45 on the ground that the applied-for product design is non-distinctive trade dress.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the examining attorney respectfully requests that the function refusal under Trademark Act §2(e)(5), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(5), and the non-distinctive product design refusal under Trademark Act §§1, 2 and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051, 1052 and 1127, be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

/John Dwyer/ Examining Attorney Law Office 116 Telephone 571-272-9155 John.Dwyer1@uspto.gov

Michael W. Baird Managing Attorney Law Office 116

[3]

^[1] Attachments to final Office action dated December 28, 2010, at pages 2-6.

^[2] Hereinafter "Palmer".

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 58 of 163 PageID #: 34995

— Moreover, it is not even clear from the record whether Reg. No. 3668662 is a three-dimensional trade dress mark or a two-dimensional design logo. If the latter, this is yet another reason the marks are not legal equivalents. *See, In re Brouwerij Bosteels*, _ USPQ2d _, Ser. No. 77357895 (TTAB August 26, 2010)(three-dimensional product packaging trade dress is not the legal equivalent of a two-dimensional design logo).

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO) OFFICE ACTION (OFFICIAL LETTER) ABOUT APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION

APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 77809223

MARK:

77809223

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

Paul Llewellyn Kaye Scholer LLP 425 Park Avenue New York NY 10022 CLICK HERE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER: http://www.uspto.gov/teas/eTEASpageD.htm

APPLICANT: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corpor ETC.

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO:

29985-

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

OFFICE ACTION

STRICT DEADLINE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER

TO AVOID ABANDONMENT OF APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION, THE USPTO MUST RECEIVE APPLICANT'S COMPLETE RESPONSE TO THIS LETTER WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF THE ISSUE/MAILING DATE BELOW.

ISSUE/MAILING DATE:

THIS IS A FINAL ACTION.

This letter responds to the applicant's correspondence dated November 25, 2010.

The applicant (1) argued against the refusal to register the mark under Section 2(e)(5) as functional; (2) argued against the refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act Sections 1, 2 and 45 as a non-distinctive configuration of goods; (3) argued the mark has acquired distinctiveness under Section 2(f); and, (4) submitted evidence in support of the argument that the mark has acquired distinctiveness.

The refusal to register the mark under Section 2(e)(5) as a functional design, the refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act Sections 1, 2 and 45 as a non-distinctive configuration of goods, and the determination that the applicant has failed to establish that the mark has acquired distinctiveness, are maintained and made final.

FUNCTIONAL

The refusal to register is maintained and made final because the applied-for mark, which consists of a three-dimensional configuration of the goods, appears to be a functional design for such goods. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(5), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(5); see TMEP §1202.02(a)-(a)(ii). A feature is functional if it is "essential to the use or purpose of the [product]" or "it affects the cost or quality of the [product]." *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 33, 58 USPQ2d 1001, 1006 (2001); *Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Prods. Co.*, 514 U.S. 159, 165, 34 USPQ2d 1161, 1163-64 (1995); TMEP §1202.02(a)(iii)(A).

Determining functionality normally involves consideration of one or more of the following factors, commonly known as the "Morton-Norwich factors":

- (1) The existence of a utility patent that discloses the utilitarian advantages of the design sought to be registered;
- (2) Advertising by the applicant that touts the utilitarian advantages of the design;
- (3) Facts pertaining to the availability of alternative designs; and

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 60 of 163 PageID #: 34997

(4) Facts pertaining to whether the design results from a comparatively simple or inexpensive method of manufacture.

In re Morton-Norwich Prods., Inc., 671 F.2d 1332, 1340-41, 213 USPQ 9, 15-16 (C.C.P.A. 1982); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v).

The mark sought to be registered is a product configuration that "consists of twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle" for both "candy" and "chocolate." (Applicant's description of the mark).

With regard to the first factor, US Patent No. 1,613,231, a patent for "candy confection and process of making the same" discloses utilitarian advantages of a feature of the design sought to be registered. Specifically, scoring the bar to subdivide it into smaller, equal-sized, pieces makes the bar easier to break into smaller, equal-sized pieces. This is useful when cooking because it facilitates proper measuring of the chocolate, and when simply eating the chocolate where one does not desire to eat the entire bar or desires to share the bar with others. (See attached copy of Patent No. 1,613,231).

The patent "invention relates to candy confections and to an improved process of making the same. The object of the invention is to produce a candy confection comprising a layer of hard, frangible candy, which may be cut into pieces when cold, without dislodgement of pieces of said frangible sheet or layer of appropriate size, even though it is broken in pieces in the cutting operation, and without affecting the size and shape of the pieces into which the mat, as initially formed, is cut." (See attachments).

Specifically, lines 75-92 provide, "Heretofore, as far as we are aware, it has been considered impracticable, if not impossible, to cut layers of hard, frangible candy of the character of the layer 2 shown in the drawing, for the reason that the action of the knives or cutters would break the candy into irregular pieces; and, where it is desired to subdivide a layer of such hard, frangible candy into pieces of desired small size, the universal practice, so far as we are aware, has been to score said layers on lines corresponding to the desired shapes and sizes of the pieces, before it is thoroughly cooled and while it is sufficiently plastic that it may be scored without breaking. The candy is then permitted to cool and may then readily be broken into pieces along the lines on which it is scored."

This patent still discloses a utilitarian advantage of a feature of the design sought to be registered. Specifically, the candy and chocolate has been scored during the manufacturing process so that it may be broken into the desired preformed shapes and sizes rather than into irregular shapes and sizes.

"Frangible" is defined as "Brittle, or designed to be easily broken." *Encarta World English Dictionary [North American Edition]*. Copyright 2009 by Microsoft Corporation. (See attachments).

"Score" is defined as " to make a superficial cut or crease in something such as a piece of paper in order to fold, tear, or break it easily." Encarta World English Dictionary [North American Edition]. Copyright 2009 by Microsoft Corporation. (See attachments).

Both of the applicant's identified goods, namely, candy and chocolate, can be brittle or designed to be easily broken. In addition, the creases which subdivide the chocolate bars into twelve equal-sized pieces is a form of scoring. (See attached web pages discussing chocolate which is scored specifically to facilitate the ease of breaking the chocolate bars).

The examining attorney searched the Internet using the Google® computerized search engine for "chocolate candy bars" in relation to "scored", and "chocolate candy bars" in relation to "break off", and found thousands of articles.

Attached for the applicant's reference are copies of representative web pages which demonstrate that candy bars which are subdivided in smaller, equal-sized, sections are frequently described as "scored" and that the public generally perceives this scoring to serve the utilitarian function of facilitating the easier breaking off of equal-sized smaller pieces, both for eating and for measuring for cooking purposes. Examples concerning both the applicant's goods and those of other chocolate and candy manufacturers include:

- (1) www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_s_Milk_Chocolate_Bar: "Hershey's milk chocolate bar is a flat, thin candy bar with a standard size of 1.55 oz. (43 grams). The flat bar is made entirely from milk chocolate and it is divided into twelve rectangular 'pieces.' These pieces are all attached to each other in a 3 by 4 fashion to form the candy bar. This design makes it easy to break off smaller pieces and share them with others."
- (2) www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_Special_Dark_Chocolate_Bars_1_45_Oz_36_Bars: "Just like with the milk chocolate Hershey's Bar, this one is also scored so that you can easily break off small sections of the candy bar."
- (3) www.godiva.com: "It is scored into ten signature squares so you can break off a little piece of Godiva every day."
- (4) www.farawayfoods.com: "Available in semisweet, Scharffen Berger's Home Chef Chocolate Bars are pure dark chocolate, scored for easy measuring."
- (5) www.bizrate.com: "Blocks of rich dark chocolate made by Asher's. Each bar is scored so it's easy to break."

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 61 of 163 PageID #: 34998

The examining attorney notes that Patent No. 1,613,231 is expired. However, statements in a utility patent application or expired patent which refer to utilitarian advantages of the design features at issue are persuasive evidence of functionality. The evidentiary significance of such statements is not affected by whether the patent application is pending or abandoned, whether a utility patent issued from the application, or whether the resulting patent has expired. *See TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 29-30, 58 USPQ2d 1001, 1005 (2001); *Valu Eng'g, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 278 F.3d 1268, 1279, 61 USPQ2d 1422, 1429 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Howard Leight Indus., LLC*, 80 USPQ2d 1507, 1511, 1514-16 (TTAB 2006); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v)(A).

The examining attorney also notes that Patent No. 1,613,231 was owned by a third party, however, a third-party utility patent is relevant evidence of functionality when the patent discloses the utilitarian advantages of the applied-for product or product packaging configuration sought to be registered. *See In re Dietrich*, 91 USPQ2d 1622, 1627 (TTAB 2009); *Am. Flange & Mfg. Co. v. Rieke Corp.*, 80 USPQ2d 1397, 1404 (TTAB 2006); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v)(A).

Applicant argues that there is no evidence of record that the applicant has promoted the design as having utilitarian advantages.

Lack of advertising extolling or promoting utilitarian advantages of a design does not establish that a configuration is not functional. Moreover, the examining attorney notes that throughout much of applicant's commercial history, it has not utilized or relied on national advertising campaigns. (See attachments indicating that applicant utilized relatively little national advertising until relatively recently in applicant's business history).

Applicant argues that functionally equivalent alternative designs are available.

Since the preservation of competition is an important policy underlying the functionality doctrine, competitive need generally remains an important factor in a functionality determination. *See Valu Engineering, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 278 F.3d 1268, 1277, 61 USPQ2d 1422, 1428 (Fed. Cir. 2002) ("[I]n determining 'functionality,' the Board must assess the effect registration of a mark would have on competition."). However, in *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Marketing Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 58 USPQ2d 1001 (2001), the Supreme Court clearly indicated that if the record shows that a design is essential to the use or purpose of a product, or if it affects the cost or quality of the product, it is unnecessary to consider whether there is a competitive need for the product feature. That is, existence of comparable alternative designs does not transform a functional design into a nonfunctional design. *Valu Engineering, Inc. v. Rexnord Corp.*, 278 F.3d 1268, at 1276, 61 USPO2d at 1427.

In this case, the design is essential to the use of the product, namely, the configuration which subdivides the candy and/or a chocolate bars in smaller, equally-sized, parts with recessed lines dividing the subdivisions is essential to being able to break the candy/chocolate into smaller, equal sized pieces for both eating and measuring purposes. Accordingly, the existence of functionally equivalent alternative designs does not obviate the proposed mark's own functionality.

Applicant also argues that "the tooling and moulds for the framed segments of the Hershey design are more expensive to create than are the tooling and moulds for other chocolate bar designs." However, an applicant's assertion that its design is more expensive or more difficult to make does not establish that the configuration is not functional. *In re Dietrich*, 91 USPQ2d 1622, 1637 (TTAB 2009) ("[E]ven at a higher manufacturing cost, applicant would have a competitive advantage for what is essentially . . . a superior quality wheel."); *In re Pingel Enter. Inc.*, 46 USPQ2d 1811, 1821 (TTAB 1998) ("That applicant, despite the inherent advantages of a design which is simple and less expensive to manufacture than other petcocks, has, however, deliberately chosen a more complex and expensive manner in which to manufacture its product does not mean that the configuration thereof is not de jure functional."); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v)(D); *see In re Am. Nat'l Can Co.*, 41 USPQ2d 1841, 1844-45 (TTAB 1997).

The Office must establish a prima facie case that the three-dimensional configuration mark sought to be registered is functional. The burden then shifts to the applicant to present sufficient evidence to rebut the prima facie case. *In re R.M. Smith, Inc.*, 734 F.2d 1482, 1484, 222 USPQ 1, 3 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *In re Bio-Medicus Inc.*, 31 USPQ2d 1254, 1257 n.5 (TTAB 1993); TMEP §1202.02(a)(iv).

The applicant argues that the Office has not established a prima facie case that the three-dimensional configuration mark sought to be registered is functional.

The examining attorney respectfully disagrees, and argues that the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to rebut the prima facie case.

For the foregoing reasons, the refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(5) as a functional design for goods is maintained and made final.

A determination that an applied-for configuration mark is functional constitutes an absolute bar to registration on the Principal or Supplemental Registers, regardless of any evidence of acquired distinctiveness. Trademark Act Sections 2(e)(5) and 23(c), 15 U.S.C. §§1052(e)(5), 1091(c); see TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc., 532 U.S. 23, 29, 58 USPQ2d 1001, 1006 (2001); In re Controls Corp. of Am., 46 USPQ2d 1308, 1311 (TTAB 1998); TMEP §1202.02(a)(iii)(A).

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 62 of 163 PageID #: 34999

NONDISTINCTIVE CONFIGURATION – INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH ACQUIRED DISTINCTIVENESS UNDER SECTION 2(f)

The refusal to register is maintained and made final because the applied-for mark consists of a nondistinctive product design or nondistinctive features of a product design that is not registrable on the Principal Register without sufficient proof of acquired distinctiveness. Trademark Act Sections 1, 2 and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051-1052, 1127; *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205, 210, 213-14, 54 USPQ2d 1065, 1068-69 (2000); *In re Slokevage*, 441 F.3d 957, 961, 78 USPQ2d 1395, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *see* TMEP §1202.02(b)(i).

Distinctiveness and functionality are two separate issues in an application for a three-dimensional configuration mark consisting of a product design, product packaging or other types of trade dress. *See TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 58 USPQ2d 1001 (2001); *In re Ennco Display Sys., Inc.*, 56 USPQ2d 1279 (TTAB 2000); TMEP §1202.02.

The mark sought to be registered is a product configuration that "consists of twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle" for both "candy" and "chocolate." (Applicant's description of the mark).

A mark that consists of product design trade dress is never inherently distinctive and is not registrable on the Principal Register unless the applicant establishes that the mark has acquired distinctiveness under §2(f). *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205, 210, 54 USPQ2d 1065, 1067 (2000). Features of a product's design can never be inherently distinctive and are registrable only upon a showing of secondary meaning. *Id.* at 213–14, 54 USPQ2d at 1069. The Supreme Court noted that product design almost invariably serves purposes other than source identification, and that consumers are aware that even the most unusual product design (such as a cocktail shaker shaped like a penguin) is intended not to identify the source, but to render the product itself more useful or appealing. Id.; TMEP §1202.02(b)(i).

The examining attorney searched the Internet using the Google® computerized search engine for "chocolate candy bars" in relation to "scored", and "chocolate candy bars" in relation to "break off", and found thousands of articles.

Attached for the applicant's reference are copies of representative web pages which demonstrate that the public generally perceives the subdividing of candy bars with scoring into smaller, equal-sized sections to serve the utilitarian function of facilitating the easier breaking off of equal-sized smaller pieces, both for eating and for measuring for cooking purposes. Examples concerning both the applicant's goods and those of other chocolate and candy manufacturers include:

- (1) www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_s_Milk_Chocolate_Bar: "Hershey's milk chocolate bar is a flat, thin candy bar with a standard size of 1.55 oz. (43 grams). The flat bar is made entirely from milk chocolate and it is divided into twelve rectangular 'pieces.' These pieces are all attached to each other in a 3 by 4 fashion to form the candy bar. This design makes it easy to break off smaller pieces and share them with others."
- (2) www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_Special_Dark_Chocolate_Bars_1_45_Oz_36_Bars: "Just like with the milk chocolate Hershey's Bar, this one is also scored so that you can easily break off small sections of the candy bar."
- (3) www.godiva.com: "It is scored into ten signature squares so you can break off a little piece of Godiva every day."
- (4) www.farawayfoods.com: "Available in semisweet, Scharffen Berger's Home Chef Chocolate Bars are pure dark chocolate, scored for easy measuring."
- (5) www.bizrate.com: "Blocks of rich dark chocolate made by Asher's. Each bar is scored so it's easy to break."

Applicants face a heavy burden in establishing distinctiveness in an application to register trade dress. *See Stuart Spector Designs, Ltd. v. Fender Musical Instruments Corp.*, 94 USPQ2d 1549 (TTAB 2009). A mere statement of five years' use is generally not sufficient. *In re Ennco Display Systems Inc.*, 56 USPQ2d 1279, 1284 (TTAB 2000); TMEP §1202.02(b)(i).

In response to this refusal, applicant argued that the applied-for mark has acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act Section 2(f).

As evidence the applicant previously and/or again noted/submitted: (1) length and exclusivity of use of the mark in commerce; (2) ownership of prior US Reg. No. 3668662; (3) advertising expenditures; (4) sales success; (5) unsolicited media coverage; (6) attempts to plagiarize; and, (7) public recognition as purported to be demonstrated by the results of a consumer survey.

In this case, the applicant has failed to meet the burden of proving that the mark has acquired distinctiveness.

Because the subdividing of a rectangular piece of candy into smaller rectangular pieces of candy with break-off lines is so common and non-distinctive in the candy industry, the claim of acquired distinctiveness based upon length of use and ownership of a prior US registration is insufficient to prove acquired distinctiveness in this case. Additional evidence is required. *See Ex parte Fox River Paper Corp.*, 99 USPQ 173 (Comm'r Pats. 1953); TMEP §1212.01. (See current attachments, attachments to Office Action dated September 24, 2010, and attachments to applicant's responses dated May 23 and November 25, 2010).

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 63 of 163 PageID #: 35000

With regard to the claim of acquired distinctiveness based upon Reg. No. 3668662, the examining attorney also notes that the marks are not the same and, therefore, the mark in the prior registration does not support applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness because it is not the same mark.

A claim of acquired distinctiveness may be based on an applicant's ownership of one or more prior registrations of the *same mark* on the Principal Register. 37 C.F.R. §2.41(b); TMEP §1212.04. An applied-for mark is considered the same mark if it is the legal equivalent of the previously-registered mark. *In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d 1341, 1347, 57 USPQ2d 1807, 1812 (Fed. Cir. 2001); TMEP §1212.04(b).

To be legal equivalents, the applied-for mark must be indistinguishable from the previously-registered mark or create the same, continuing commercial impression such that the consumer would consider them both to be the same mark. *In re Brouwerij Bosteels*, 96 USPQ2d 1414, 1423 (TTAB 2010); *In re Nielsen Bus. Media, Inc.*, 93 USPQ2d 1545, 1547 (TTAB 2010); *see In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d at 1347, 57 USPQ2d at 1812; *In re Binion*, 93 USPQ2d 1531, 1539 (TTAB 2009); TMEP §1212.04(b).

In the present case, the applied-for mark and the mark in the prior registration are not the same mark, and thus are not legal equivalents, because the mark in Reg. No. 3668662 contains the term "HERSHEY'S" in each of the twelve panels. Therefore, the prior registration does not support applicant's claim of acquired distinctiveness and the claim is not accepted.

Applicant has provided evidence of high sales figures and significant advertising expenditures for the goods at issue; however, such evidence is not dispositive of whether the proposed mark has acquired distinctiveness. Such extensive sales and promotion may demonstrate the commercial success of applicant's goods, but not that relevant consumers view the matter as a mark for such goods. *See In re Boston Beer Co.*, 198 F.3d 1370, 53 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *In re Busch Entm't Corp.*, 60 USPQ2d 1130, 1134 (TTAB 2000).

Similarly, applicant's advertising expenditures are merely indicative of its efforts to develop distinctiveness; not evidence that the mark has acquired distinctiveness. *See In re Pennzoil Prods. Co.*, 20 USPQ2d 1753 (TTAB 1991). The examining attorney notes that none of the applicant's submitted advertisements seems to demonstrate what the applicant has done to promote the public's association of the applied for mark applied with the goods. Pictures of candy bars, or portions thereof, are present in the advertisements, but not in a manner that promotes the configuration of the chocolate bars as a mark, or even in a manner that potential customers would perceive as a mark.

The applicant argues that attempts by a retailer to sell a brownie pan, and the resulting unsolicited media coverage, are evidence that the public associates the configuration in the current mark with the applicant. The examining attorney respectfully disagrees. The attached copies of representative web pages regarding the aforesaid incident tend to demonstrate that the public does not associate the applied for mark with the applicant. Rather, the attached articles tend to demonstrate that the public questions the applicant's assertions regarding the purported mark. (See attachments).

Moreover, the attached web pages dealing with scored candy bars demonstrate that the public perceives the configuration to serve a utilitarian feature that facilitates the easy breaking of the bars into uniform smaller pieces. Examples include:

- (1) www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_s_Milk_Chocolate_Bar: "Hershey's milk chocolate bar is a flat, thin candy bar with a standard size of 1.55 oz. (43 grams). The flat bar is made entirely from milk chocolate and it is divided into twelve rectangular 'pieces.' These pieces are all attached to each other in a 3 by 4 fashion to form the candy bar. This design makes it easy to break off smaller pieces and share them with others."
- (2) www.epinions.com/review/Hershey_Special_Dark_Chocolate_Bars_1_45_Oz_36_Bars: "Just like with the milk chocolate Hershey's Bar, this one is also scored so that you can easily break off small sections of the candy bar."

Applicant's survey evidence is relevant to establishing acquired distinctiveness and secondary meaning, but not dispositive. *Yankee Candle Co., Inc. v. Bridgewater Candle Co., LLC*, 259 F.3d 25, 37, 59 USPQ2d 1720, 1730 (1st Cir. 2001); TMEP §1212.06(d).

In this case, in view of all of the evidence of record, the applicant has not established acquired distinctiveness. Accordingly, the refusal to register on the Principal Register as a nondistinctive feature of a product design under Trademark Act Sections 1, 2 and 45, is maintained and made final.

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING TO A FINAL REFUSAL

If applicant does not respond within six months of the date of issuance of this final Office action, the application will be abandoned. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §2.65(a). Applicant may respond to this final Office action by:

(1) Submitting a response that fully satisfies all outstanding requirements, if feasible; and/or

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 64 of 163 PageID #: 35001

(2) Filing an appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, with an appeal fee of \$100 per class.

37 C.F.R. §§2.6(a)(18), 2.64(a); TBMP ch. 1200; TMEP §714.04.

In certain rare circumstances, a petition to the Director may be filed pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §2.63(b)(2) to review a final Office action that is limited to procedural issues. 37 C.F.R. §2.64(a); TMEP §714.04; *see* 37 C.F.R. §2.146(b); TBMP §1201.05; TMEP §1704 (explaining petitionable matters). The petition fee is \$100. 37 C.F.R. §2.6(a)(15).

TEAS PLUS APPLICANTS MUST SUBMIT DOCUMENTS ELECTRONICALLY OR SUBMIT FEE: Applicants who filed their application online using the reduced-fee TEAS Plus application must continue to submit certain documents online using TEAS, including responses to Office actions. For a complete list of these documents, see TMEP §819.02(b). In addition, such applicants must accept correspondence from the Office via e-mail throughout the examination process and must maintain a valid e-mail address. 37 C.F.R. §2.23(a)(2); TMEP §819, 819.02(a). TEAS Plus applicants who do not meet these requirements must submit an additional fee of \$50 per international class of goods and/or services. 37 C.F.R. §2.6(a)(1)(iv); TMEP §819.04. Responding by telephone to authorize an examiner's amendment will not incur this additional fee.

/John Dwyer/ Examining Attorney Law Office 116 Telephone 571-272-9155 Facsimile 571-273-9116

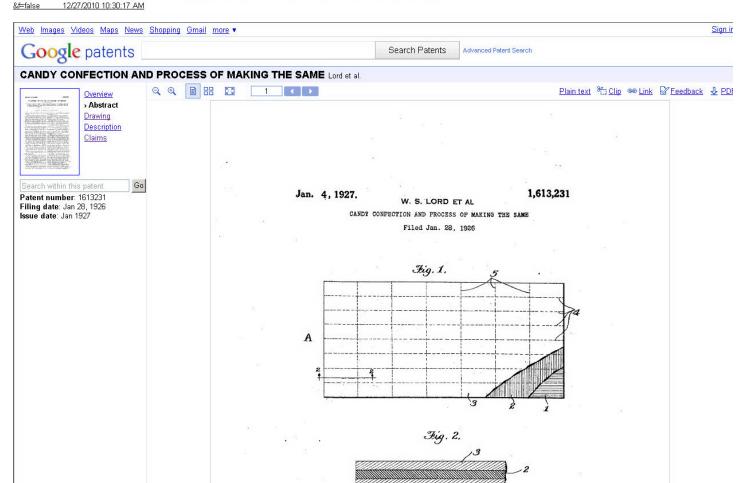
TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER: Use the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) response form at http://teasroa.uspto.gov/roa/. Please wait 48-72 hours from the issue/mailing date before using TEAS, to allow for necessary system updates of the application. For *technical* assistance with online forms, e-mail TEAS@uspto.gov.

WHO MUST SIGN THE RESPONSE: It must be personally signed by an individual applicant or someone with legal authority to bind an applicant (i.e., a corporate officer, a general partner, all joint applicants). If an applicant is represented by an attorney, the attorney must sign the response.

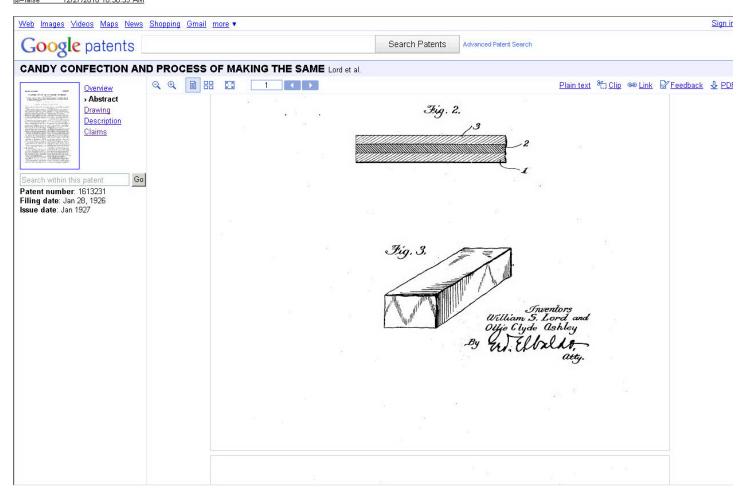
PERIODICALLY CHECK THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION: To ensure that applicant does not miss crucial deadlines or official notices, check the status of the application every three to four months using Trademark Applications and Registrations Retrieval (TARR) at http://tarr.uspto.gov/. Please keep a copy of the complete TARR screen. If TARR shows no change for more than six months, call 1-800-786-9199. For more information on checking status, see http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/process/status/.

TO UPDATE CORRESPONDENCE/E-MAIL ADDRESS: Use the TEAS form at http://www.uspto.gov/teas/eTEASpageE.htm.

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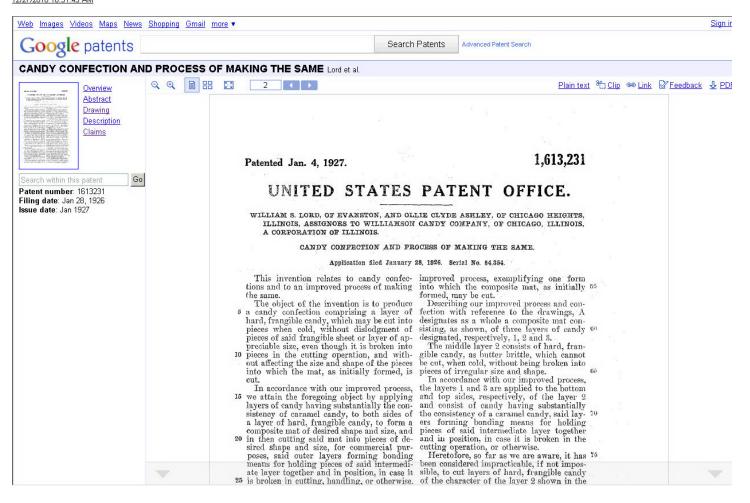


Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 66 of 163 PageID #: 35003



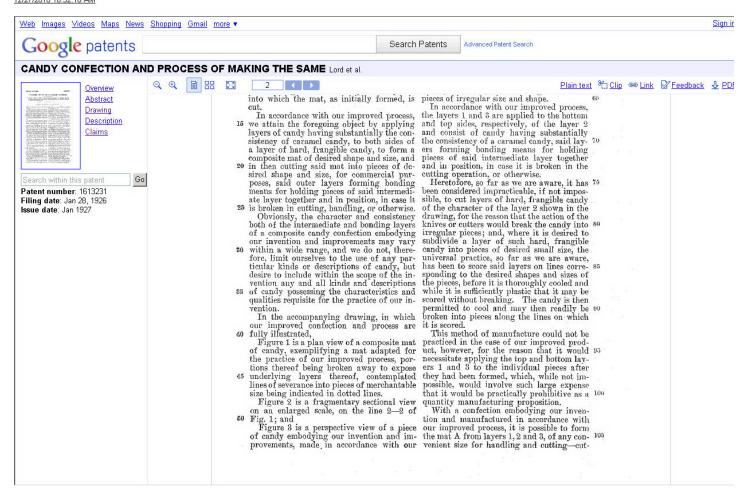
Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 67 of 163 PageID #: 35004

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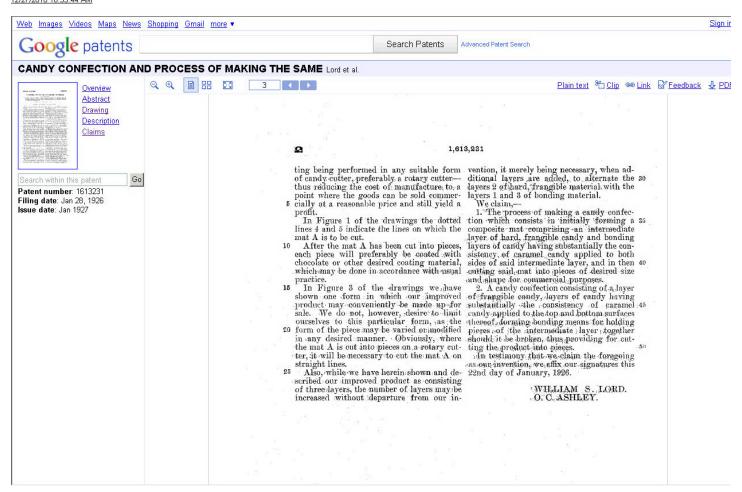
Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 68 of 163 PageID #: 35005

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 69 of 163 PageID #: 35006

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 70 of 163 PageID #: 35007

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 71 of 163 PageID #: 35008

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 72 of 163 PageID #: 35009

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 73 of 163 PageID #: 35010

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Sales: \$4.5 billion (2001) Stock Exchanges: New York Ticker Symbol: HSY

NAIC: 311330 Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate; 311340 Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing; 311320 Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing from Cacao Beans

Company Perspectives:

Our mission is to be a focused food company in North America and selected international markets and a leader in every aspect of our business. Our goal is to enhance our #1 position in the North American confectionery market, be the leader in U.S. chocolate-related grocery products, and to build leadership positions in selected international markets.

Key Dates:

1887: Milton Hershey establishes the Lancaster Caramel Company.

1895: The company begins to sell chocolate.

1900: Hershey sells his caramel company to focus on chocolate.

1906: The village of Derry Church is renamed Hershey

1927: The firm incorporates as Hershey Chocolate Company and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

1940: Hershey's chocolate plant is unionized.

1963: The H.B. Reese Candy Company is acquired.

1968: The firm adopts the name Hershey Foods Corporation.

1970: Hershey's first consumer advertisement appears in 114 newspapers.

1988: Hershey purchases the operating assets and manufacturing assets of Peter Paul/Cadbury brands.

1996: Hershey launches its first hard candy line, TasteTations, and the reduced-fat Sweet Escapes line.

1999: The firm sells its pasta business to New World Pasta LLC.

2002: The Milton Hershey Trust School announces plans to sell Hershey

Company History:

Hershey Foods Corporation holds the top position in the U.S. confectionery market. The name Hershey is synonymous with chocolate, yet the company's founder made his first fortune by manufacturing caramel. While famous for its major candy brands--Hershey's, Reese's, Kit Kat, Kisses, Twizzlers, Jolly Rancher, Ice Breakers, Carefree, and Breath Savers--the company also markets grocery products including Hershey's baking chocolate, chocolate milk, ice cream toppings, cocoa, chocolate syrup, peanut butter, and Reese's and Heath baking pieces. Hershey operates with two main divisions, Hershey Chocolate North America and Hershey International, the latter of which exports the firm's products to over 90 countries. The Milton Hershey School Trust controls 77 percent of Hershey's voting power. In 2002, the Trust planned to diversify its holdings and, in a controversial move, announced that it was putting Hershey Foods up for sale.

Company Origins

Milton S. Hershey was born in 1857 in central Pennsylvania. As a young boy Hershey was apprenticed to a Lancaster, Pennsylvania, candymaker for four years. When he finished this apprenticeship in 1876, at age 19, Hershey went to Philadelphia to open his own candy shop. After six years, however, the shop failed, and Hershey moved to Denver, Colorado. There he went to work for a caramel manufacturer, where he discovered that caramel made with fresh milk was a decided improvement on the standard recipe. In 1883, Hershey left Denver for Chicago, then New Orleans, and later New York, until in 1886 he finally returned to Lancaster. There he established the Lancaster Caramel Company to produce "Hershey's Crystal A"

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 74 of 163 PageID #: 35011

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caramels that would "melt in your mouth." Hershey had a successful business at last.

Hershey Makes His First Chocolate Sale: 1895

In 1893, Hershey went to the Chicago International Exposition, where he was fascinated by some German chocolate-making machinery on display. He soon installed the chocolate equipment in Lancaster and in 1895 began to sell chocolate-covered caramels and other chocolate novelties. At that time, Hershey also began to develop the chocolate bars and other cocoa products that were to make him famous.

In 1900, **Hershey** decided to concentrate on chocolate, which he felt sure would become a big business. That year, he sold his caramel company for \$1 million, retaining the chocolate equipment and the rights to manufacture chocolate. He decided to locate his new company in Derry Church, the central Pennsylvania village where he had been born, and where there would be a plentiful milk supply. In 1903, **Hershey** broke ground for the **Hershey** chocolate factory, which would remain the largest chocolate-manufacturing plant in the world through the twentieth century.

Before this factory was completed, in 1905 Hershey produced a variety of fancy chocolates. But with the new factory, Hershey decided to mass-produce a limited number of products that he could sell at a low price. The famous Hershey's Milk Chocolate Bar, the first mass-produced chocolate product, was born.

In 1906, the village of Derry Church was renamed Hershey. The town was not simply named after the man or the company: it was Milton Hershey's creation, the beneficiary of and heir to his energy and his fortune. Hershey had begun planning a whole community that would fulfill all the needs of its inhabitants at the same time that he planned his factory. A bank, school, recreational park, churches, trolley system, and even a zoo soon followed, and the town was firmly established by its tenth anniversary. One of Hershey's most enduring contributions was the Hershey Industrial School for orphans, which he established in 1909 with his wife Catherine. After Catherine's death in 1915, the childless Hershey in 1918 gave the school Hershey company stock valued at about \$60 million. In 2002, the school, which became the Milton Hershey School in 1951, continued to control 77 percent of the company's voting stock.

In 1907, Hershey's Kisses were first produced, and the next year, in 1908, the Hershey Chocolate Company was formally chartered. In 1911, its sales of \$5 million were more than eight times the \$600,000 made ten years earlier at the company's start.

Continued Success: 1920s-1940s

The Hershey company continued to prosper, producing its milk chocolate bars (with and without almonds), Kisses, cocoa, and baking chocolate. In 1921, sales reached \$20 million, and in 1925 Hershey introduced the Mr. Goodbar Chocolate Bar, a chocolate bar with peanuts. In 1927, the company was incorporated as the Hershey Chocolate Company and its stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

By 1931, 30 years after the company was established, **Hershey** was selling \$30 million worth of chocolate a year. As the Great Depression cast its shadow on the town of **Hershey**, Milton **Hershey** initiated a "grand building campaign" in the 1930s to provide employment in the area. Between 1933 and 1940, Hershey's projects included a 150-room resort hotel, a museum, a cultural center, a sports arena (where the Ice Capades was founded), a stadium, an exotic rose garden, and a modern, windowless, air-conditioned factory and office building. **Hershey** liked to boast that no one was laid off from the company during the Depression.

Though Hershey's intentions seem to have been wholly sincere, there was always some suspicion about his "company town."

Labor strife came to the company in 1937, when it suffered its first strike. Though bitter, the strike was soon settled, and by 1940 the chocolate plant was unionized.

In 1938, another famous chocolate product was introduced: the Krackel Chocolate Bar, a chocolate bar with crisped rice. The next year Hershey's Miniatures, hite-sized chocolate hars in several varieties, were introduced.

During World War II, Hershey helped by creating the Field Ration D--a four-ounce bar that provided 600 calories and would not melt--for soldiers to carry to sustain them when no other food was available. The chocolate factory was turned over to the war effort and produced 500,000 bars a day. Hershey received the Army-Navy E award from the quartermaster general at the war's end. Hershey died soon after, on October 13, 1945.

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 75 of 163 PageID #: 35012

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Hershey Begins Expansion: 1960s

After Milton Hershey's death, the chocolate company continued to prosper and maintain its strong position in the chocolate market. By the 1960s, Hershey was recognized as the number one chocolate producer in America. With the company's growth came expansion. In 1963, Hershey broke ground for the construction of two new chocolate factories, in Oakdale, California, and Smiths Falls, Ontario. Expansion for Hershey also meant looking for acquisitions, the first of which was the H.B. Reese Candy Company that same year. Also in 1963, the company's president and chairman, Samuel Hinkle, arranged for the founding of the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of the Pennsylvania State University in Hershey.

While the company played a hand in many developments within Pennsylvania, its main endeavor continued to be the food industry, including, for the first time, non-confectionery food. Among its acquisitions were two pasta manufacturers, San Giorgio Macaroni Inc., in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and Delmonico Foods Inc., in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1966. In 1967, the Cory Corporation, a Chicago-based food-service company, was acquired. Due to its expansions beyond chocolate, the company changed its name in 1968 to the Hershey Foods Corporation. The name change also marked the passing of an era when in 1969 it raised the price of Hershey's candy bars, which had been five cents since 1921, to ten cents.

As the 1970s unfolded, changes in American culture forced **Hershey** Foods Corporation to change also. Before the 1970s, the company, heeding the words of its founder that a quality product was the best advertisement, had refused to advertise. Thousands of people who came to tour the chocolate factory each year had spread the world about Milton **Hershey** and his chocolate. A visitors bureau had been established as early as 1915 to handle tours of the facilities, and by 1970 almost a million people a year visited **Hershey**.

Word of mouth had served as a valuable source of advertising for Hershey during most of its existence. But as people became more health conscious and the consumption of candy declined, the influence of advertising became a greater factor in the candy business. By 1970, Mars had deposed Hershey as the leader in candy sales, provoking Hershey to launch a national advertising campaign. On July 19, 1970, Hershey's first consumer advertisement, a full-page ad for Hershey's Syrup, appeared in 114 newspapers. Within months, the corporation was running ads on radio and television as well. Also that year, under an agreement with British candymaker Rowntree Mackintosh, Hershey became the American distributor of the Kit Kat Wafer Bar. Hershey introduced a second Rowntree candy, Rolo Caramels, the next year.

In 1973, Hershey's Chocolate World Visitors Center was opened to educate people about chocolate-making, with exhibits about tropical cocoa-tree plantations, Pennsylvania Dutch milk farms, and the various stages of the manufacturing process. The facility was established to replace tours of the actual plant, which were discontinued in 1973 due to an overload of traffic. Under the direction of its chief executive officer, William E. Dearden, Hershey adopted an aggressive marketing plan in 1976 to offset its shrinking market share. Dearden, who had grown up in Milton Hershey's orphanage, joined forces with his chief operating officer, Richard A. Zimmerman, to implement a campaign aimed at customers in grocery stores, where half of all candy was sold. Specialty items such as a wide line of miniatures, holiday assortments, and family packs were marketed. A national ad campaign promoting Hershey's Kisses, and the introduction of the Giant Hershey's Kiss in 1978 tripled sales of the product between 1977 and 1984. The Big Block line of 2.2-ounce bars and premium candies such as the Golden Almond Chocolate Bar were also introduced, as were Reese's Pieces Candy and Whatchamacallit and Skor Candy Bars.

Growth Through Acquisition: Late 1970s and 1980s

Hershey also made plans to diversify, to lessen the company's vulnerability to unstable cocoa-bean and sugar prices. In 1977, Hershey acquired a 16 percent interest in A.B. Marabou, a Swedish confectionery company, and bought Y&S Candies Inc., the nation's leading manufacturer of licorice. The following year, it bought the Procino-Rossi Corporation (P&R), and in 1979 it acquired the Skinner Macaroni Company to add to its stable of brand-name pastas. In 1984, Hershey purchased American Beauty, another pasta brand, from Pillsbury and formed the Hershey Pasta Group.

Another 1979 acquisition, the Friendly Ice Cream Corporation, a 750-restaurant chain based in New England, tripled the number of employees on Hershey's payroll. After experiencing major structural changes owing to its 1970s expansion, the company implemented an intensive values study to pinpoint and communicate the principles inherent in its corporate culture and

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 76 of 163 PageID #: 35013

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history

In 1982, **Hershey** opened another plant, in Stuarts Draft, Virginia. The next year it introduced its own brand of chocolate milk, and in 1984 it introduced Golden Almond Solitaires (chocolate-covered almonds). In 1986, in addition to introducing two new products, the Golden III Chocolate Bar and the Bar None Wafer Bar, **Hershey** acquired the Dietrich Corporation, the maker of the 5th Avenue Candy Bar, Luden's throat drups, and Mello Mints. Not content with such a year--the first to top \$2 billion in sales--in December **Hershey** purchased G&R Pasta Company, Inc., whose Pastamania brand became the eighth in Hershey's pasta group.

However, the acquisitions did not stop there. In June 1987, Hershey acquired the Canadian candy and nut operations of Nabisco Brands for its subsidiary Hershey Canada Inc. The three main businesses Hershey acquired were Lowney/Moirs, a Canadian chocolate manufacturer of Life Savers and Breath Savers hard candy; and the Planters snack nut business in Canada.

The biggest acquisition of all came in August 1988, when Hershey made a \$300 million deal for Peter Paul/Cadbury, an American subsidiary of the British candy and beverage company Cadbury Schweppes plc. Hershey purchased the operating assets of the company and the rights to manufacture the company's brands, including Peter Paul Mounds and Almond Joy Candy Bars and York Peppermint Patties, and Cadbury products including Cadbury chocolate bars and Cadbury's Creme Eggs, an Easter specialty candy. Observers predicted that Hershey's economies of scale and clout with retailers would bring increased profitability to the newly acquired Cadbury lines. This purchase pushed Hershey's share of the candy market from 35 percent to 44 percent, and helped Hershey back to the top of the American candy business. At the same time, Hershey decided to sell the Friendly Ice Cream Corporation to concentrate on its core confectionery businesses. The company was sold to Tennessee Restaurant in September for \$374 million.

The decline in candy consumption that began after World War II, as a prosperous America found its waistline expanding uncomfortably, accelerated during the 1970s as the fitness craze began. However, in the 1980s this trend reversed. Candy consumption reportedly increased from 16 pounds per capita in 1980 to 19.5 pounds in 1988, coincidentally the same period during which **Hershey** regained the top spot in U.S. candy through its acquisitions of Dietrich Corporation and Peter Paul/ Cadbury. In the early 1990s, **Hershey** maintained its confectionery position in the United States through several successful introductions: Hershey's Kisses with Almonds chocolates in 1990; Hershey's Cookies 'n' Mint chocolate bars in 1992; **Hershey** Hugs white chocolate-covered kisses in 1993 (which had become a \$100 million brand by 1995); and Reese's NutRageous bar in 1994, which quickly moved into the top 20 candy-bar list.

Diversification and International Expansion: Early 1990s

Outside of its chocolate realm, **Hershey** continued to bolster its pasta business while also attempting to capture more of the nonchocolate confectionery market. In 1990, it acquired the Ronzoni Foods Corp., yet another regional pasta brand, and in 1993 the **Hershey** Pasta Group opened a new plant in Winchester, Virginia. Through such moves, **Hershey** became the leader in dry pasta in the United States by 1995. Meanwhile, continuing fierce competition with Mars and the low inflation of the period--both of which made increasing prices untenable--put pressure on Hershey's chocolate earnings. One of the company's responses to this pressure was to increase its offerings in nonchocolate confections. Among the 1990s introductions were Amazin' Fruit gummy bears in 1992, Twizzlers Pull-n-Peel candy in 1994, and Amazin' Fruit Super Fruits in 1995. By going after the nonchocolate confectionery business, **Hershey** almed to capture more market share among youthful shoppers, who generally preferred nonchocolate candy. It also made sense in the overall U.S. market, where nonchocolate candy sales.

In the early 1990s, **Hershey** attempted to lessen its dependence on the North American market by cautiously moving into overseas markets. In 1990, the company introduced the **Hershey** brand to the Japanese market through a joint venture with Fujiya. The European market, a difficult market for foreign firms to penetrate given differing European tastes and such entrenched firms as Nestle, was targeted next. This venture was less than successful than Hershey's move into Japan, at least at first. In 1991, **Hershey** acquired the German chocolate maker Gubor Schokoladen, which in the first few years after the takeover failed to meet Hershey's expectations. In 1992, the firm purchased an 18.6 percent interest in the Norwegian

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 77 of 163 PageID #: 35014

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confectionery firm Freia Marabou, but then promptly sold the stake the following year after it was outbid for majority control by Philip Morris. Later, in 1993, Hershey acquired the Italian confectionery business of Heinz Italia S.p.A. for \$130 million, which primarily gave it the Sperlari brand, a leader in nonchocolate confectionery products in Italy. Shortly thereafter, Hershey acquired the Dutch confectionery firm Oversprecht B.V. for \$20.2 million, which under the Jamin brand manufactured confectionery products, cookies, and ice cream. Although primarily distributed in the Netherlands and Delgium, Jamin gave Hershey its first penetration of the potentially lucrative Russian market when it began to distribute chocolate there after the Hershey takeover.

Strategic Changes: Mid- to Late 1990s

Meanwhile, back in North America, Hershey was being hurt by results in Canada, where too many competitors were chasing too few customers, and in Mexico, where political and economic turmoil slowed Hershey's growth. In response, Hershey announced a restructuring in late 1994, taking a \$106.1 million aftertax charge. Over the next 15 months, the company cut its staff by more than 400 and consolidated its operations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico into a Hershey Chocolate North America division. Earlier in 1994, Hershey had formed a Hershey Grocery division to give special attention to the company's various baking and grocery products. These two divisions, along with Hershey International and Hershey Pasta Group, comprised the four main areas in which Hershey operated. The company also raised its prices for the second time in ten years and launched a stock repurchase program to bolster its stock price.

In the mid-1990s, Hershey added partnering to its arsenal of corporate strategies. In 1994, Hershey partnered with General Mills to introduce Reese's Peanut Butter Puff's Cereal. In 1995, a partnership with Good Humon-Breyers resulted in Reese's Peanut Butter Ice Cream Cups. That same year a cross-marketing deal with MCI offered free long-distance telephone calls to purchasers of selected Hershey's chocolate products. Having celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1994, Hershey looked forward to a bright future in its second century. By that time, Hershey had increased its share of the U.S. confectionery market to 34.5 percent, while Mars had seen its share fall to 26 percent, and Hershey's nonchocolate confectionery and pasta operations were growing.

Under the leadership of Kenneth Wolfe--named chairman and CEO in 1994--Hershey's success continued into the latter half of the 1990s. During 1996, the company launched its first hard candy product, TasteTations, and the reduced-fat Sweet Escapes product line. That year, the company acquired Leaf North America in a S440 million deal that added Jolly Rancher, Good & Plenty. Whospers, and Milk Duds to its product arsenal.

Hershey continued its dominance of the U.S. market by continuing to introduce new, successful products, including the Reese's Crunchy Cookie Cups, Classic Caramels, and the Mini Kisses Semi-Sweet Baking Pieces. The company also revamped its business operations once again, divesting its European operations in 1996, and then selling its pasta division in 1999 to New World Pasta LLC for S450 million in cash. Wolfe commented on the sale in a 1999 Prepared Foods article claiming that "after a thorough review of our strategic direction, we have concluded that we can generate a better return for our shareholders by focusing on our confection, related grocery, and foodservice businesses."

Hershey continued to add to product line in 2000 with the purchase of RJR Nabisco Inc.'s mints and gum business. The acquisition included the Ice Breakers and Breath Savers Cool Blast mints, and the Ice Breakers, Carefree, Stickfree, Bubble Yum, and Fruit Stripe gums. Wolfe retired in 2001, leaving industry veteran Rick Lenny at the helm. That year, the company sold its Luden's throat drop business and began a \$275 million restructuring effort that included 400 job cuts, closure of three Hershey plants, and the outsourcing of cocoa powder production. While net income fell during 2001, sales increased by eight percent to \$4.5 billion.

A Surprise Announcement: 2002

During 2002, Hershey dealt with a labor strike—the first one since 1980. Just as the labor issues were resolved, Hershey faced yet another blow. In July 2002, the Milton Hershey School Trust, which controlled 77 percent of Hershey's voting power, announced that it wished to diversify its holdings and that a sale of the company would be beneficial to the school. At the time, over half of the Trust's S5.4 billion portfolio consisted of Hershey stock. While Hershey's board was opposed to a sale, it agreed to work with the Trust on viable options. The announcement however, left the citizens of Hershey, Pennsylvania, in an unroar. Nearly half of the croppany, especially to a foreign

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uproar. Nearly half of the city's residents were employed by Hershey and feared a sale of the company, especially to a foreign firm, would negatively impact their jobs as well as the city. As such, the state's attorney general and potential governor filed a petition against the Trust that would call for court approval of any offers made for Hershey. The possible sale received negative reviews throughout the business world. In fact, an August 2002 article in The Economist went as far to say that "Milton Hershey must be turning in his grave."

In September, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. offered \$12.5 billion bid for the company, outbidding Nestlé and Cadbury Schweppes, who had teamed up to make a \$10.5 billion play for the company. Both offers were turned down, leaving Hershey independent for the time being. While Hershey's future remained up in the air, one thing was certain. With well over 100 years of history behind it, the Hershey name would remain a favorite among chocolate lovers around the world for years to come Principal Subsidiaries: Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation; Hershey Chocolate of Virginia, Inc.; Hershey

Principal Divisions: Hershey Chocolate North America; Hershey International. Principal Competitors: Cadbury Schweppes plc; Mars Incorporated; Nestlé S.A.

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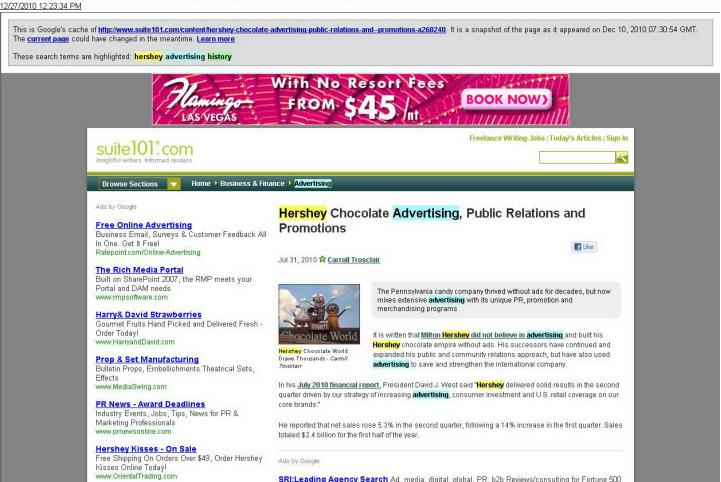
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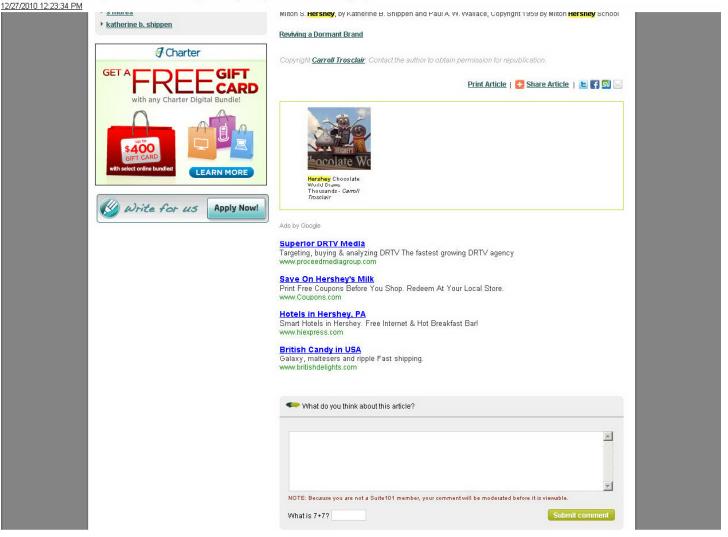
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"In the second quarter, advertising expense increased about 50% as we were on air supporting our core Related Articles brands, the kick-off of our annual <u>Hershey's S'mores promotion</u> and the launch of Hershey's Special Dark, Almond Joy and York Pieces new products. Strategic Communications ROI Betters Marketing "Advertising, as well as greater levels of in-store selling, merchandising and programming has resulted in strong marketplace performance," West said. Online Chocolate Sales Pet Friendly Hotels Hershey PA That's a real contrast for a company that went more than 70 years without running media ads. Hershev Chocolate World Tour in Hershev Would Milton Hershey Approve? Merging Advertising and Public Relations Take a Taste of Hershey, PA What would Milton Hershey say about all this advertising? No one knows, but he was a practical businessman and changed jobs and business strategies several times before becoming successful. The Sweet History of Milton S. Hershey more in advertising Instead of advertising his chocolate, he built a Read on huge plant, invited people to visit it, built an amusement park, a theater, a stadium and a town he named **Hershey**. He brought the first Merging Advertising and Public Relations "horseless carriage" to his Pennsylvania area, put ▶ The Sweet History of Milton S. Hershey a <mark>Hershey</mark> logo on it and used it to deliver his Pet Friendly Hotels Hershey PA Milton Hershey also built a school for neglected boys, which now owns most of the company. All of this building brought the company extensive positive publicity, which at the time may have been better than It was an early use of the risky build-it-and-they-will-come business strategy. Eventually people came by the hundreds of thousands. Hershey Billboards Although legend says Milton Hershey did not use advertising, Katherine B. Shippen and Paul A. W. Wallace Related Topics mention in their Hershey biography that he did use billboards to promote his chocolate. The Outdoor Advertising Association would certainly consider that advertising Advertising Agencies But Milton Hershey apparently did not use newspapers, magazines or radio, the other major ad media Print Advertising advertising of his day. Radio Advertising ► TV Advertising That policy was maintained even after his death in 1945. In 1970 the company changed its policy by ► Web Advertising purchasing ads in 114 newspapers to promote its chocolate. Advertising is a major part of Hershey's marketing program today, but the company still draws thousands of people to its various visitor attractions in Hershey. They include a theme park, chocolate museum, zoo, Reference gardens, theater, chocolate store and numerous free chocolate samples. hershev chocolate advertising It has the earmarks of a self-sustaining promotion program, now assisted by some substantial advertising. pennsylvania candy company milton hershey Reference: president david w west Milton S. Hershey by Katherine B. Shippen and Paul A. W. Wallace. Copyright 1959 by Milton Hershey School

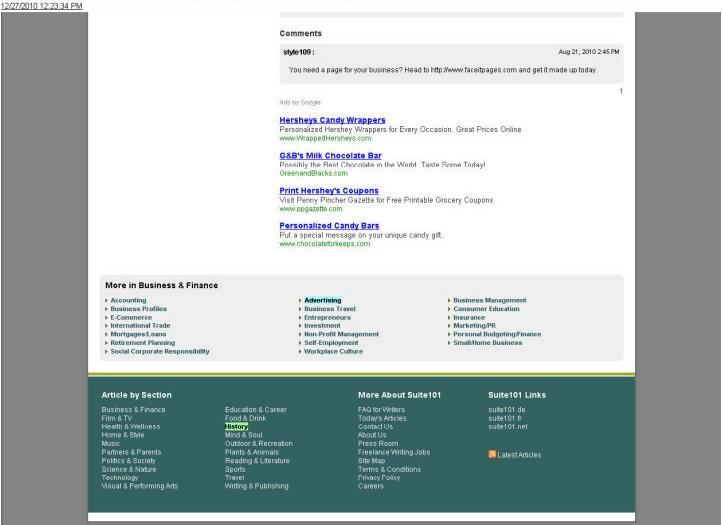
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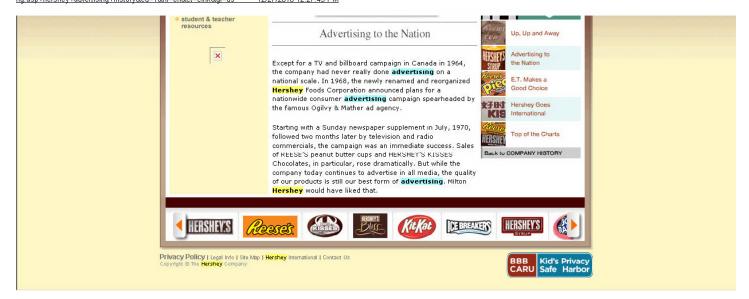
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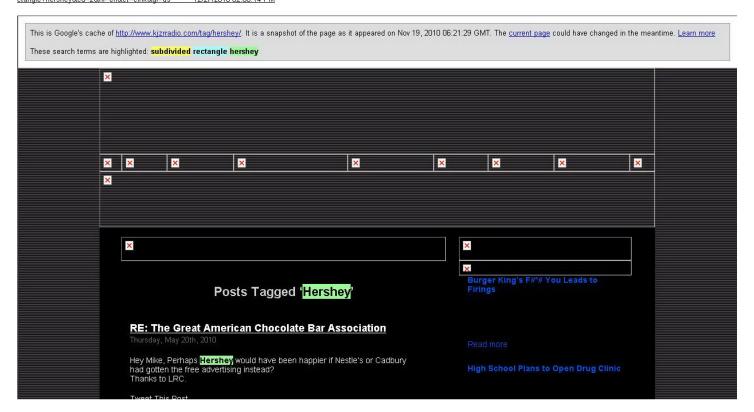
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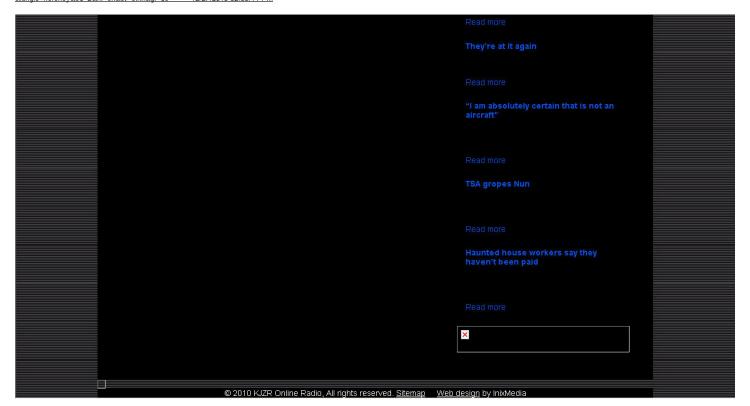
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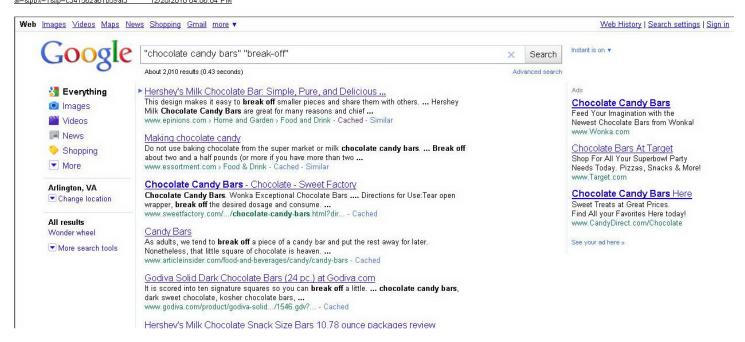
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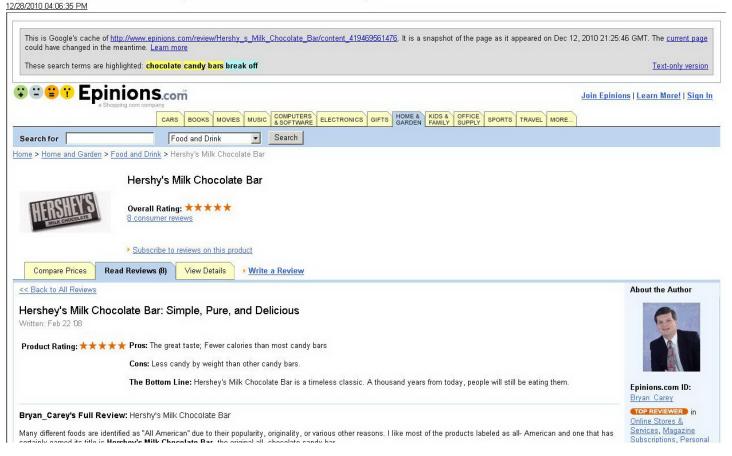


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certainly earned its title is Hershey's Milk Chocolate Bar, the original all- chocolate candy bar.

Basic Facts About This Candy:

Hershey's Milk Chocolate Bar is a flat, thin candy bar with a standard size of 1.55 oz. (43 grams). The flat bar is made entirely from milk chocolate and it is divided into twelve rectangular "pieces". These pieces are all attached to each other in a 3 by 4 fashion to form the candy bar. This design makes it easy to **break off** smaller pieces and share them with others.

Herohey's Milk Chocolate Bar is milk chocolate all the way, with a taste that is chocolaty and a little bit creamy. The chocolate consistency is smooth, with no graininess and no additives. Hershey's Milk Chocolate Bar is 100 percent delicious milk chocolate and nothing else.

Nutritional Information:

Hershey Milk Chocolate Bars are sold in a standard 1.55 oz. (43 g) size with the following nutritional facts:

Calories: 230 (120 from fat)
Total Fat: 13 grams
Saturated Fat: 9 grams
Cholesterol: 10 mg
Sodium: 40 mg
Total Carbohydrates: 25g (22 gr

Total Carbohydrates: 25g (22 grams of simple sugars)

Fiber: 1 gram Protein: 3 grams

One serving provides 8 percent of the USRDA for Calcium and 2 percent of the USRDA for Iron

Ingredients:

Hershey Milk Chocolate Candy Bar is made using milk chocolate, which is made from sugar, milk, cocoa butter, chocolate, soy lecithin, vanillin, and artificial flavor.

Final Thoughts:

Hershey Milk Chocolate Candy bars have been around for a long time. Milton Hershey originally created the recipe for the modern- day Hershey Bar in 1900 and from his chocolate factory in Derry Church (now Hershey) Pennsylvania, Mr. Hershey slowly built what would become a world- famous chocolate empire.

Hershey Milk Chocolate Candy Bars are great for many reasons and chief among the reasons is the smooth, delicious milk chocolate itself. Unlike most other candy bars that usually include at least one other taste sensation, Hershey Milk Chocolate satisfies the consumer with the taste of chocolate; nothing more, nothing less. This makes the Hershey Milk Chocolate Bar one of the more basic foods and it proves that there is often greatness in simplicity.

Hershey Milk Chocolate candy bars offer a little bit less food by weight than other candy bars. This is due, of course, to the flat design. But this fact doesn't seem to matter to most consumers and in fact, many consider this a positive quality because the semaller size means fewer calories. Checking the numbers above, Hershey Milk Chocolate Candy Bars do have fewer calories than most other candy bars so consumers can eat a full bar without feeling too much quit.

One other great quality of Hershey Milk Chocolate candy bars are their slightly better than average nutritional values. Chocolate is not a health food by any stretch, but the recipe for Hershey Milk Chocolate candy bars results in a piece of candy that offers 8 percent of the USRDA for calcium and 3 grams of protein. These are not incredible numbers, no. But considering that Hershey Milk Chocolate candy bars are an indulgence food, this is a pretty good level of nutrition.

Another quality that many papels like about Harahay Mills Chanalate conductors is the feet that the hare are divided into tunks amall rectangular pieces. This decire uses traditionally

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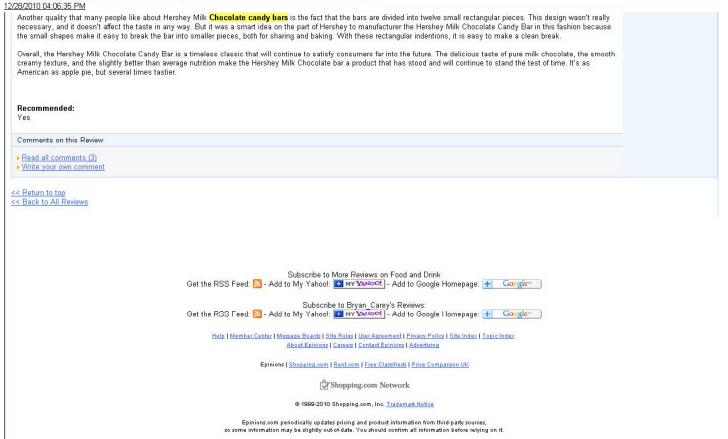
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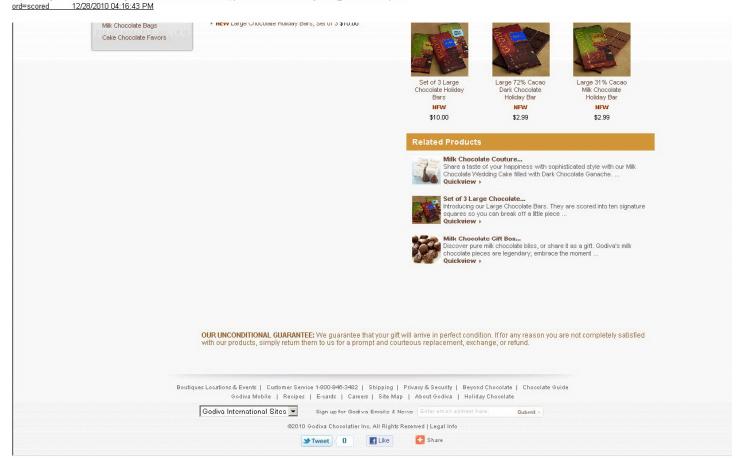
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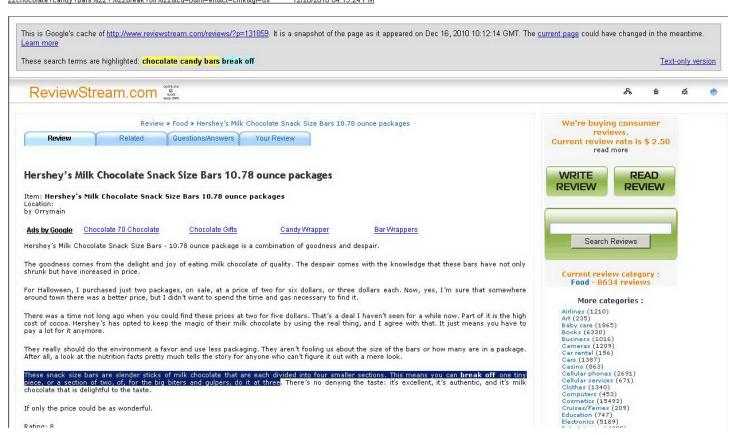
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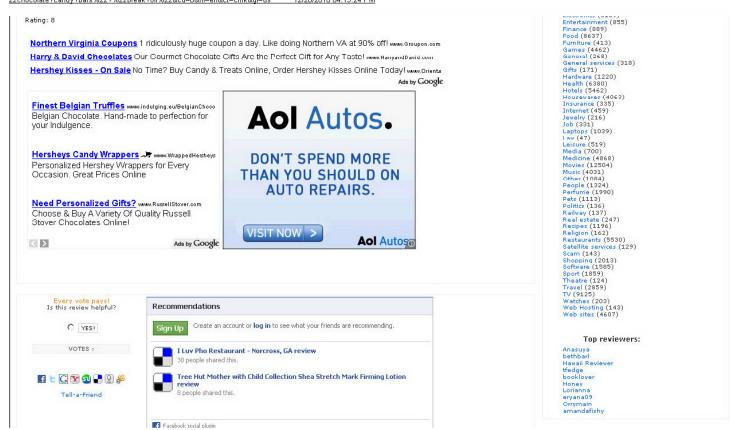
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Page 98 of 163 PageID #: Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 35035

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I love chocolate. I love candy. I love it all probably too much, but I've grown up with a nice chocolate thumb. However, an individual candy bar is sky high in price now, and my love of the rich chocolate anything has to be tempered by ...

Nestle Chocolate Fun Size packages - 110 count
In these difficult economic times, I don't really buy much candy even though I'm a devout chocoholic, but I do invest from time to time. When those times occur, I have to try to find the best deals. This usually means that I end up purchasing candies ...

Eskimo Pies have been around forever, well, since 1921 anyway, and that's longer than I've been on this Earth, so it's like forever to me. Recently, they came out with a new snack size product. Eskimo Pie Snack Size Ice Cream Bars is a box of twelve individual bars. ...

Tesco 4 Nutty Nougat Caramel Milk Chocolate Bars
I think these are fab little snack bars from Tesco's own range. I have tried several of their own brand confectionary that are direct rip-offs of well-known brands of chocolate bars, like Mars bar for instance. This one is a carbon-copy of a Snickers bar, although they ...

I admit it--I am a chocoholic.I really like to eat candy bars as a snack.I love all kinds of chocolate bars.One excellent one you should definitely try is hershey's fast Break bar.I often get them at safeway when ever they have a sale on individual candy bars,and they are ...

Hershey's Milk Chocolate Candy Bar
Sometimes I don't like change, and I sure hope the Hershey's Milk Chocolate Candy Bar remains unchanged. I say this because in Fall 2008, the Hershey
Company began replacing the very expensive cocoa butter which gives their chocolates that taste we all love and crave with vegetable oil. ...

Hersheys 100 calorie pretzel bars

Hershey's 100 calorie pretzel bars were something that I bought the last time I went on a shopping trip to Costco. These bars are unique and flavorful, and the best thing about them is the fact that they are only 100 calories. The bars are small, but ..

Kinders Milk Chocolate

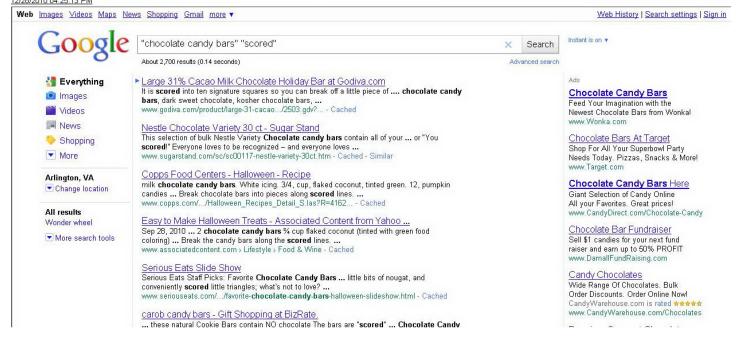
My mother's best friend is from Bosnia. She purchased my mother some Kinders milk chocolate candy bars from a store that sales Bosnian foods. I will first say that my mother loves the chocolate bars. I have another opinion on them though. I will say that the candy bars ...

Hershey's Sticks
I recently found Hershey's sticks in the candy isle at the grocery style. I was looking for something with not too many carbohydrates that I could incorporate into my day without doing too much damage. I know I shouldn't eat any sweet snacks, but every now and then I ...

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 99 of 163 PageID #: 35036



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., these natural Cookie Bars contain NO chocolate The bars are "scored" ... Chocolate Candy Bars · Find the Right Holiday Gifts for Everyone on Your List. ... www.bizrate.com/carob-candy-bars/?sc=1 - Cached

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~ those chocolate candy bars that kids sell for the school I'm not really into chocolate that much, but I just scored a bag of my ... boards.straightdope.com/sdmb/archive/index.php/t-93737.html - Cached

Candy Bar Brownies Recipe #46597 @CDKitchen

Break chocolate candy bars along scored lines. Place pieces immediately on hot brownies. Cover pan with aluminum foil for 3 to 5 minutes or until chocolate ... www.cdkitchen.com/recipes/recs/1362/Candy-Bar-Brownies75813.shtml

[CAKE-RECIPE] Candy Bar Brownies

Dec 7, 2005 ... Break chocolate candy bars along scored lines. Place pieces immediately on hot brownies. Cover pan with aluminum foil for 3 to 5 minutes or ... www.mail-archive.com/cake-recipe@yahoogroups.com/msg00473.html

Hershey Bar with Dark Chocolate - Hershey Special Dark Chocolate .

Aug 12, 2010... this one is also scored so that you can easily break off small ... The dark chocolate candy bars that I have enjoyed in the past have a ...
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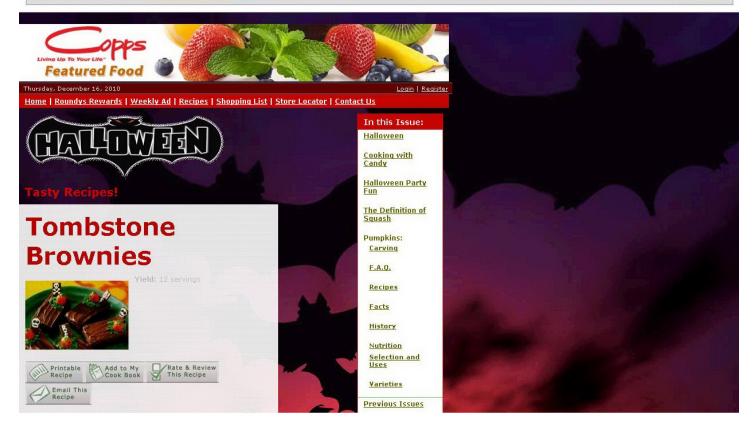
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These search terms are highlighted: chocolate candy bars scored

Text-only version



Ingredients 1 pkg. brownie mix plus ingredients to prepare mix 1 cup chocolate fudge frosting 2 (1.55 oz.) milk chocolate candy bars White icing 3/4 cup flaked coconut, tinted green 12 pumpkin candies

Directions:

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Line a 13x9 inch pan with foil, extending foil beyond edges of pan; grease foil.

Prepare brownie mix according to package directions. Spread in prepared pan. Bake 30-35 minutes. Do not over bake. Cool in pan on wire rack.

Using foil as handles, remove brownies from pan; peel off foil. Frost with chocolate frosting.

Cut brownies into twelve 4x2 inch bars. Break chocolate bars into pieces along scored lines. Using white icing, write R.I.P. on chocolate pieces. Let stand until set.

Press 1 chocolate piece into end of each brownie for tombstone. Sprinkle tinted coconut on each brownie for grass. Place 1 pumpkin candy on coconut.

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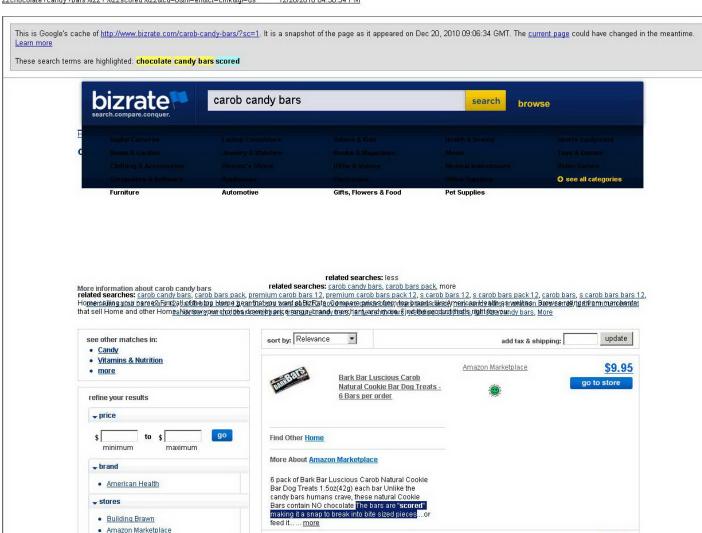
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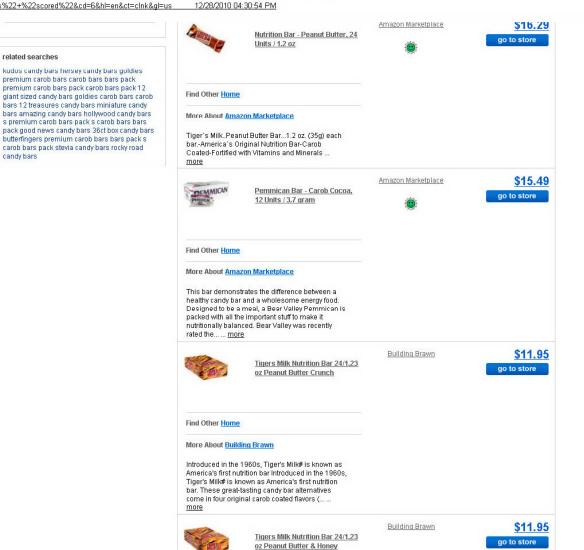
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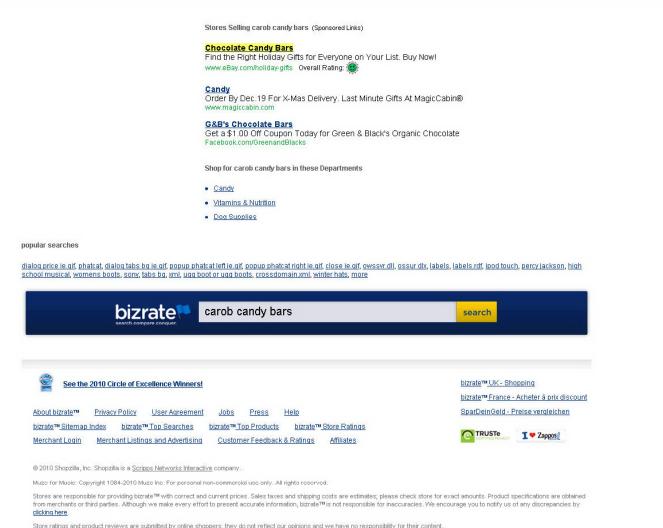
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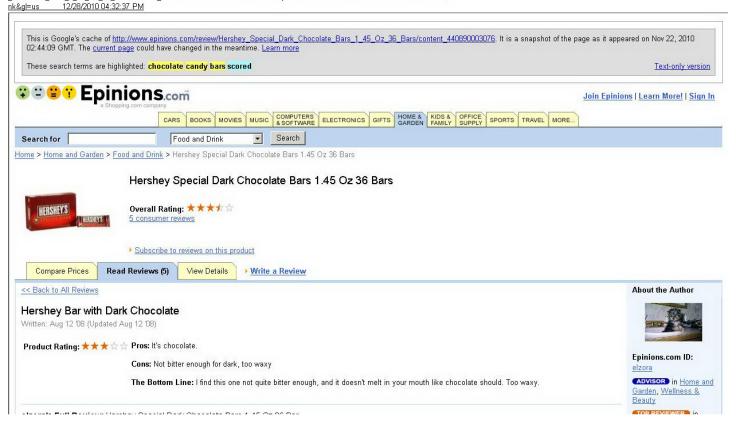
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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 108 of 163 PageID #: 35045

elzora's Full Review: Hershey Special Dark Chocolate Bars 1.45 Oz 36 Bar..

We haven't had any candy bars around our home for weeks, because I am dieting and having a lot of success. Ive lost 20 pounds so far, and have actually lost a lot of my desire for sugar.

Last night two friends came over to watch the Olympics with us, as they have just moved into a new home and have no cable TV yet and cannot get any signal without it to watch television. They brought over a pound cake, makings for nachos, and Hershey's Special Dark Chocolate candy bars, and left one here when they went home.

Description

This is about the same size as the Hershey's milk chocolate candy bar, consisting of 1.45 ounces. The wrapper is the familiar dark brown, but the bottom portion is colored red. It says "SPECIAL DARK Mildly Sweet Chocolate", and there is a gold circle on the left that reads natural source of flavanol antioxidants.

Just like with the milk chocolate Hershey's bar, this one is also **scored** so that you can easily break off small sections of the candy bar

Nutrition Fact

This one bar contains 180 calories, and 110 of those are fat calories. The total fat is 12 grams, 8 of which are saturated fats, but there are none of the even unhealthier trans fats.

There are less than 5 mg of cholesterol, 15 mg of sodium, 25 grams of carbohydrates, 21 grams of sugar, and the good news is there is actually some fiber (3 grams) and protein (2 grams) included, so the candy bar does not consist entirely of empty calories.

Ingredients

Sugar, chocolate, cocoa butter, cocoa processed with alkali, milk fat, lactose (milk), soy lecithin, PGPR, emulsifier, vanillin, artificial flavor, milk

Taste

To be quite honest, I have tasted better dark chocolate. I am not a huge fan of dark chocolate, my husband is, and I prefer milk chocolate even though dark chocolate is said to be better for you.

When I bite into the candy, it has an almost waxy consistency that I was a little put off by, and the taste didn't seem to be as much of the dark chocolate taste as I had hoped for. The candy bar says that it contains 45% cacao dark chocolate, which seems like a significant portion to me, but I have tasted more flavorful dark chocolate candy bars.

There is a good amount of sweetness in this one as well, but if I'm going to eat dark chocolate, I want an even darker chocolate taste. The Hershey website describes this candy bar as being a special blend of rich, delicious velvety dark chocolate that offers a mildly sweet taste that milk chocolate lovers are sure to cherish.

The dark chocolate candy bars that I have enjoyed in the past have a more bitter taste, and I don't think this one has enough of the bitterness for a dark chocolate candy bar. It's even a little too sweet in my opinion. It melts quite easily (the candy bar was melted so you could barely make out the score lines), so this is a softer chocolate.

When I want a dark chocolate candy bar, I want more of a bitterness kick and less sweetness, and this one just doesn't give that to me. It doesn't have the smooth taste of the Hershey's milk chocolate candy bars, and is too waxy in it's consistency. I only rate this one 3 out of 5 stars.

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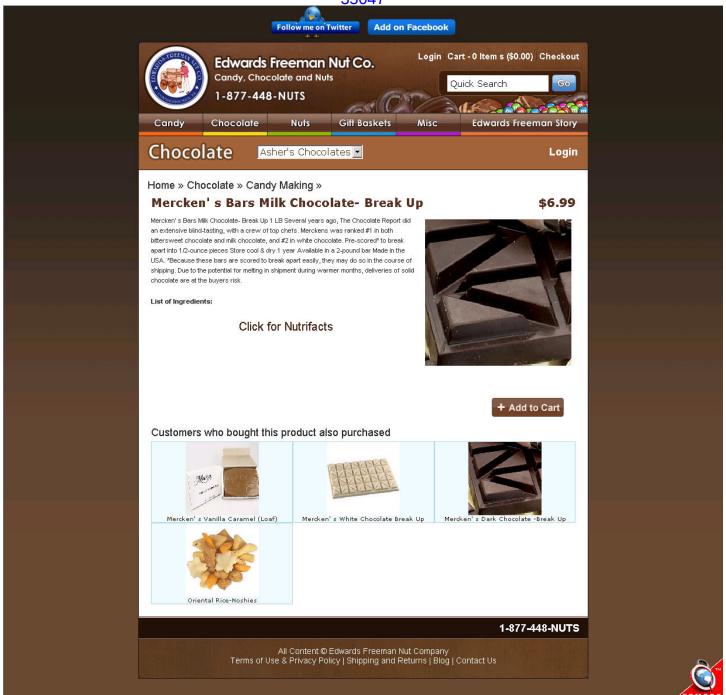
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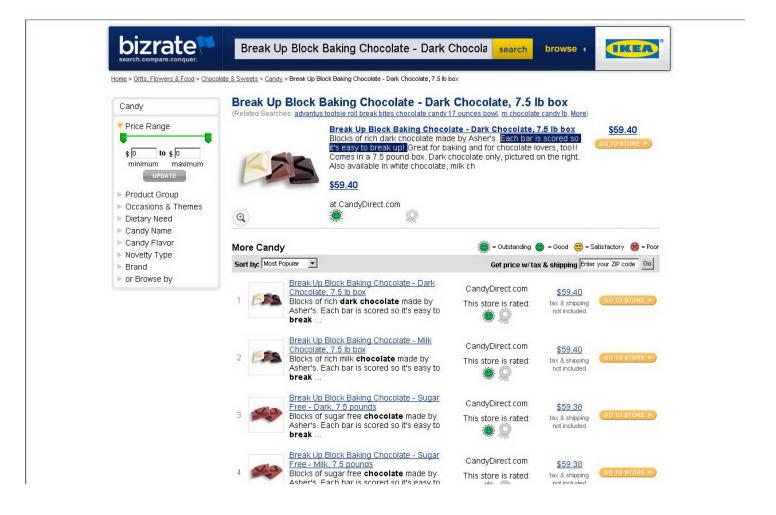
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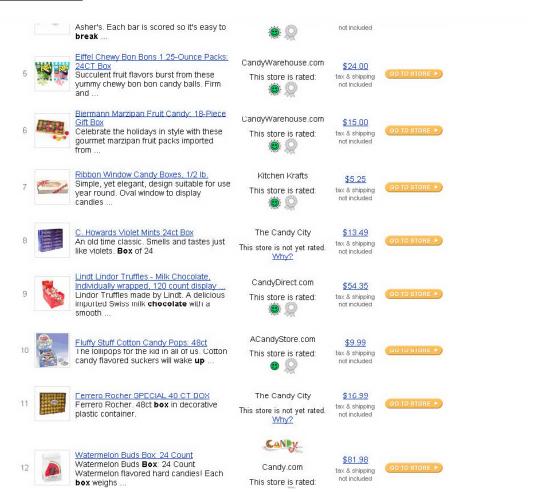
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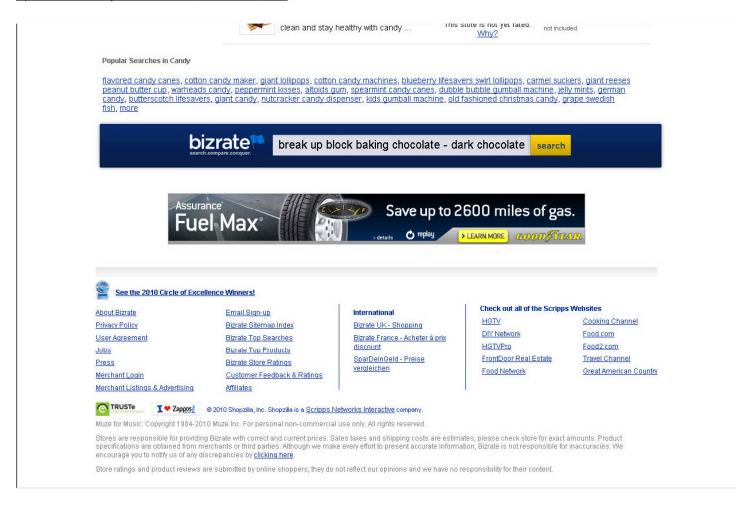
Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 112 of 163 PageID #: 35049



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Solo Marshmallow Creme

Solo Brand Marshmallow Creme. This is an ideal cream for baking. It is not the fluffy marshmallow stuff, but rather Solo Marshmallow Cream is used in baking.

7 ounces

\$2.50 each

\$2.20 each with 6 or more

Quantity: 1

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Italbrand Superfine 00 Wheat Flour

Italbrand's incredible Superfine 00 Wheat Flour from Italy. Superfine flour worth it's weight in gold.

Product of Italy, 500 grams (17.6 ounces)

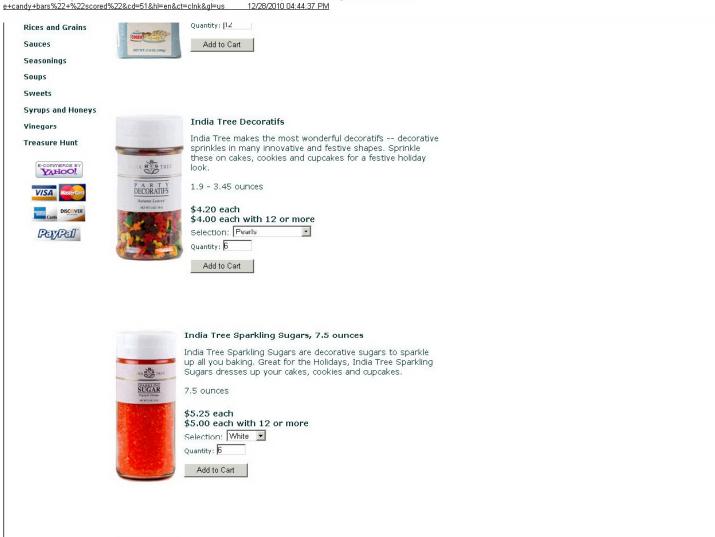
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TREE TREE

India Tree Sparkling Sugars, 3.5 oz.

India Tree Sparkling Sugars are decorative sugars to sparkle up all you baking. Great for the Holidays, India Tree Sparkling Sugars dresses up your cakes, cookies and cupcakes.

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Lyle's Golden Syrup

Add to Cart

For cooking and baking. Great on pancakes and waffles, too! Click for our great European Butterscotch Sauce recipe.

Product of England, 11 ounces (325 milliliters)

\$6.00 each \$4.70 each with 6 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Goldrush Sourdough Bread Starter

With Goldrush Sourdough Starter and the included recipes, it's easy to create the tangy flavor and hearty aroma of sourdough bread anywhere in the world. It works in bread machines, too.

14 grams (0.5 ounces)

\$3.50 each \$3.15 each with 6 or more

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Filed 03/26/25 Page 118 of 163 PageID #: Document 789 http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM

ct=cink&gi=us	12/26/2010 04:44:37 PIVI		
\$3.15 each v Quantity: 1 Add to Cart	with 6 or more		
Bob's Red M	till Flours		
a national lead Mill offers a w	ll Flours are known in the Pacific der in stone milled flours and m ride variety of whole grains, with or every meal of the day".	eals. Bob's Red	
Each bag 20 -	- 26 ounces (565 - 735 grams)		
\$3.75 each \$3.50 each v Selection: Ea Quantity: 4	with 8 or more viley Flour v		
Nellie & Joe's K	ey West Lime Juice		
Juice has long be Lime Pie. But it's scafood, mcat, a	avor of Nellle & Joe's Famous Keen the favorite choice to make also an easy and delicious marind poultry, an ideal bar mix for rifect for any recipe that calls fo or lime.	the best Key nade for tropical	
16 ounces (473 r	milliliters)		
\$4.00 each \$3.40 each with _{Quantity:} 1	n 6 or more		
Add to Cart			

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM



Alter Eco Organic Unrefined Ground Cane Sugar

Unrefined Ground Cane Sugar is naturally moist and has a rich taste, with hints of vanilla. The sugar crystals are enveloped in a thick coat of molasses and are loaded with the richness of unrefined nutrients and minerals. This Fair Trade product contains up to fifty times more minerals than a refined sugar, white or brown.

16 ounces (454 grams)

\$5.50 each \$5.00 each with 6 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Scharffen Berger Baking Chocolate

Available in semisweet, Scharffen Berger's Home Chef Chocolate Bars are pure dark chocolate, **scored** for easy measuring.

275 grams (9.7 ounces)

\$6.50 each \$5.00 each with 3 or more

Selection: Semisweet Fine Dark Chocolate (62% cacao) 🗾

Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Ibarra Mexican Chocolate

Ibarra Mexican chocolate is used in the traditional Mexican kitchen to enhance recipes, including the dish "Mole". The most traditional and best loved way to use this product is in making a cup of delicious hot chocolate.

Product of Mexico. 18.6 ounces (527 grams)

Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 120 of 163 PageID #: Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM 35057

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tp://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=car +candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct	che:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolat =clnk&g⊫us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM	
	\$4.25 each \$3.35 each with 6 or more Quantity: 1	
Madagasea Bootoo PINE VANILLA POWGE In Wallia 2.5 oz 075	Melsen-Massey Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Powder Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Powder by Nielsen-Massey is a ree-flowing sugar and alcohol-free, dry product which may be used as a replacement for pure vanilla in any recipe. 2.5 ounces (70 grams) 6.14.00 each 6.13.30 each with 3 or more puantity: Add to Cart	
THEST COULTY Magazar Bourdo Pier Karlet	Nielsen-Massey Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Extract Nielsen-Massey's Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Extract has a creamy, sweet, velvety flavor that blends beautifully with a variety of foods. Nielsen Massey starts with the finest vanilla beans available, hand-picked for perfection. Next, an exclusive cold extraction process slowly and gently draws the delicate and distinctive flavor from the vanilla beans. The result is the finest pure vanilla in the world, perfect for the home cook or the discriminating chef.	

\$12.00 each \$10.90 each with 3 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Nielsen-Massey Organic Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Extract

Nielsen-Massey Organic Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanillla Extract is made from the highest quality certified organic vanilla beans and pure, certified organic alcohol. This product is made using Nielsen-Massey's unique cold extraction process, a procedure which slowly and gently extracts the maximum flavor from the vanilla beans without heat damaging the delicate flavors. The result is an organic vanilla extract with the creamy, sweet, smooth, mellow vanilla flavor that customers worldwide have come to expect from Nielsen-Massey.

4 ounces (118 milliliters)

\$18.50 each \$17.00 each with 3 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Nielsen-Massey Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Bean Paste

Nielsen-Massey Madagascar Bourbon Pure Vanilla Bean Paste is a convenient replacement for vanilla beans in any recipe. Because it contains vanilla bean seeds, the paste adds an all natural, gourmet appearance to any recipe.

4 ounces (118 milliliters)

\$12.50 each \$11.50 each with 3 or more

Quantity: 1

Add to Cart

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Nielsen-Massey Pure Tahitian Vanilla Extract

Tahitian vanilla beans are known for their aromatic, fruity, cherry, anisic-like flavor profile.

Tahitian Pure Vanilla is especially symbiotic with fruit-based foods, such as fruited yogurt, sorbets, and fruit toppings.

4 ounces (118 milliliters)

\$20.90 each \$19.10 each with 3 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Nielsen-Massey Madagascar Bourbon Vanilla Beans

Nirelsen-Massey Vanilla Beans -- prime gourmet-quality vanilla beans from the finest curers in the world.

2 pods

\$9.10 each \$7.50 each with 3 or more

Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Odense Marzipan

Marzipan by Odense. This Danish Marzipan is know for it's exquisite flavor and texture.

Product of Denmark

7 ounces (198 grams)

\$6.00 each

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 123 of 163 PageID #: 35060

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM

3/11	\$5.00 each with 6 or more quantity: 1
NET WT 70Z (198 g)	Add to Cart



Kirkland Marcona Almonds

Treasured by the Spanish, Marcona Almonds originate from the Mediterranean coast of Spain. These large, flat, heartshaped nuts have a crunchy texture and a naturally sweet, delicate flavor. Roasted and seasoned with sea salt.

16 ounces (454 grams)

\$12.50 each \$11.30 each with 3 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Rustichella d'Abruzzo Farro Flour

Farro Flour from Rustichella d'Abruzzo. Farro is one of the oldest grains in the world. Baked products made with Farro Flour have a deep, earthy and delicious flavor. Great for breads, cakes and muffins. Farro is also extremely healthy.

Product of Italy, 500 grams (17.6 ounces)

\$9.00 each \$7.00 each with 6 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart

Varya intere

Rustichella d'Abruzzo Whole Grain Farro

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 124 of 163 PageID #: 35061

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Rustichella d'Abruzzo Whole Grain Farro

Farro is an unhybridized ancestor of modern wheat. It has a hearty, nutty flavor and has been grown throughout Europe for centuries. Today, with the renewed interest in traditional and organic foods, farro is featured on the menus of many of the best restaurants in Italy and is rapidly gaining popularity in the United States.

Product of Tuscany, Italy. 500 grams (1.1 pounds)

\$11.00 each \$9.00 each with 3 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Gooseberries (Oregon Fruit Products)

Oregon Gooseberries are supplied by local growers, which means you'll enjoy these gooseberries at their peak of ripeness and freshness. Grown in one of the best geographical areas in the world for producing these preferred hand-harvested fruits, the gooseberries are packed only after they are vine ripened, so you can be assured you're getting the most flavorful fruit in a can.

15 ounces (425 grams)

\$6.80 each
Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



Certo Liquid Fruit Pectin by Kraft

Making homemade jams and jellies is a snap with Certo Fruit Pectin. Delicious recipes with quick and easy directions are included. 6 ounces (177 milliliters)

\$4.70 each \$4.50 each with 6 or more

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 125 of 163 PageID #: 35062

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM

Quantity: 1
Add to Cart
La Perruche Rough Gut Sugar Gubes
Pure cane rough cut sugar cubes from La Perruche, available in brown sugar and white sugar varieties.
500 grams (17.6 ounces)
\$12.00 each
\$9.90 each with 8 or more
Selection: Brown Sugar Cubes 🔻
Quantity: 1



Ghirardelli Premium Semi-Sweet Chocolate Chips

Ghirardelli's Premium Semi-Sweet Chocolate Chips are created from a precise blend of deep-roasted cocoa beans and hand-selected ingredients. Their rich, creamy, signature chocolate taste will make your desserts the ultimate chocolate indulgence.

11.5 ounces (326 grams)

Add to Cart

\$5.40 each \$4.60 each with 6 or more Selection: Semi-Sweet Quantity: 1

Add to Cart

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM



Musselman's Red Spiced Apple Rings

What used to be called Mussleman's Spiced Crab Apples is now called Mussleman's Red Spiced Apple Rings. Same great product, same great flavor. Quality you can taste, Mussleman's Red Spiced Apple Rings!

16 ounces (454 grams)

\$5.90 each \$4.60 each with 6 or more Quantity:

Add to Cart



African Baking Sugars (India Tree)

These unrefined brown sugars come from the island of Mauritius, off the coast of Africa. The sugar milled on Mauritius retains much of the unique flavor of the cane, which grows there on rich volcanic ash.

\$5.60 each \$4.80 each with 6 or more Selection: Dark Muscovado • Quantity: 1

Add to Cart



India Tree Caster Sugar

Caster or Superfine Sugar is the best sugar for cakes, cookies, meringues, custards, mousses, and sorbets. Its fine size makes it heavenly over fresh fruit. And because it dissolves quickly, it is also perfect for iced drinks.

1 pound (453 grams)

\$6.10 each \$5.20 each with 6 or more Quantity: http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM

Add to Cart





Odense Pure Almond Paste

Pure Almond Paste by Odense is ideal for baking. Almond paste is often mistaken for marzipam. Odense Almond Paste has less sugar and more almond flavor than marzipan however. In baking, the two are interchangeable in recipes.

Product of Denmark.

7 ounces (198 grams)

\$6.20 each \$6.00 each with 6 or more Quantity: 1

Add to Cart

Scharffen Berger Natural Cocoa Powder

Cohorffon Dorger shouldte complement postrice and

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 128 of 163 PageID #: 35065

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:2NzujiXlxOYJ:www.farawayfoods.com/baking.html+%22chocolate+candy+bars%22+%22scored%22&cd=51&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us 12/28/2010 04:44:37 PM

Scharffen Berger chocolate complement pastries and desserts in some of the best restaurants and bakeries in the country is an excellent choice for home chefs. Scharffen Berger Natural Cocoa Powder is a blend of perfectly roasted and well-fermented beans, with an intense chocolate flavor.

Choose from Sweetened (8 ounces) or Unsweetened (6 ounces) Cocoa Powder.

\$10.90 each
\$9.00 each with 6 or more
Selection: Unsweetened
Quantity: 1

Add to Cart

* Imported Specialty Honey

Finding great honey is always a challenge. So we've assembled the finest collection of imported honey available.

Choices include Rigoni Di Asiago Organic Chestnut Honey, 14.1 ounce; Fanzoni Acada Honey, 8.8 ounces; Franzoni Chestnut Honey (Castagno), 8.8 ounces; Franzoni Millefiori Honey, 8.8 ounces; and Franzoni Sulla (Nettle) Honey, 8.8 ounces. Product of Italy.

\$14.50 each \$12.00 each with 12 or more

Selection: Rigoni Di Asiago Organic Chestnut Honey Quantity: 6

Add to Cart

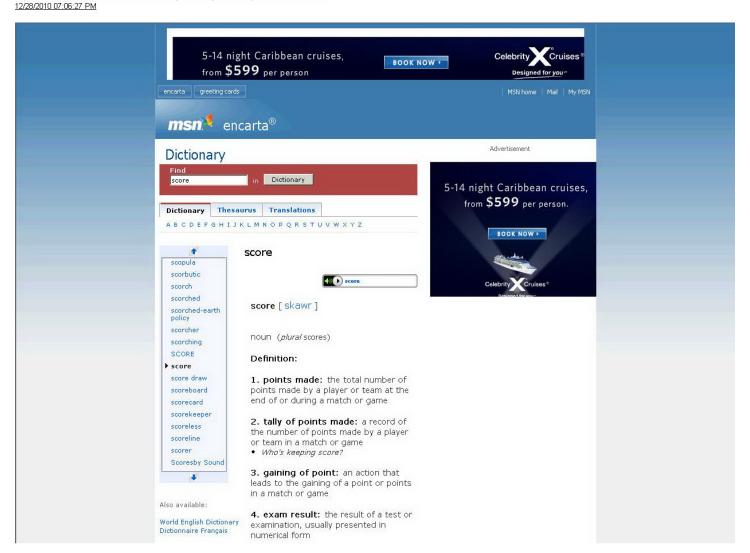
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We ship gifts with a Gift Card at no extra charge, and we do not include invoices or receipts!

FarAwayFoods asks: "Have you ever brined a turkey?" <u>Try it!</u>

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 130 of 163 PageID #: 35067

http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?refid=1861702700 12/28/2010 07:06:27 PM

12/28/2010 07:06:27 PM		
	5. (plural score or scores) group of	
	20: a group of twenty things or people	
	(often used in combination)	
	A score or more people showed up.	
	1, 230, 0 0, 100, 0 0, 0 0, 0 0, 0 0, 0 0, 0	
	6. printed music: a written or printed	
	copy of a musical composition	
	 distributed copies of the score to the 	
	chorus	
	7. music composed: the music that	
	has been composed for a movie, play, or	
	musical	
	a movie with a breathtaking score	
	8. copy of choreographic	
	notation: a written record of the	
	choreography for a dance or ballet	
	9. notch cut onto surface: a notch or	
	incision cut into the surface of	
	something	
	100000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
	10. partial cut: a crease or superficial	
	cut made in something such as a piece	
	of paper to enable it to be folded or	
	separated easily	
	11. record of money owed: a record	
	of an amount of money due for payment	
	or an amount or more) and for paymone	
	12. money owed: an amount of money	
	due for payment	
	13 featering grades, a grayenes that	
	13. festering grudge: a grievance that is not resolved and incurs resentment	
	• settling old scores	
	Sotting dia secret	
	14. present situation: the present	
	state or actual facts of a situation	
	(informal)	
	What's the score? Are you coming or	
	not?	
	15. success: a successful result or	
	achievement, especially one that is	
	significant (slang)	
	made a big score on the stock market	
	Secretary Control (Control Secretary Control C	

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 131 of 163 PageID #: 35068

http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?refid=1861702700 12/28/2010 07:06:27 PM

2/20/2010 07:00:27 FIVI		
	16. drug deal: a purchase of illegal	
	drugs (slang)	
	17. robbery: the successful theft of	
	something(slang)	
	10	
	18. sexual conquest: a successful seduction of somebody or the sexual	
	encounter itself (slang)	
	oncounted result (stating)	
	19. NAUTICAL groove for rope: a	
	groove cut in wood to hold a rope	
	plural noun scores	
	Definition:	
	many: a great many	
	Scores of members protested at the	
	decision.	
	verb (past and past participle scored,	
	present participle scoring, 3rd person	
	present singular scores)	
	Definition:	
	1. transitive and intransitive verb make	
	points: to make a point or points in a	
	match or game • scored twice in the second half	
	2. transitive verb amass points	
	total: to make a particular number of	
	points in total during a match, game, or other competition	
	outer compedition	
	3. transitive and intransitive verb record	
	points: to keep a record of the number	
	of points made in a match, game, or other competition	
	Who's scaring?	
	V 000 (000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	
	4. transitive verb assign somebody	
	points: to award a particular number of points to somebody in a match, game,	
	points to somebody in a match, game,	

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 132 of 163 PageID #: 35069

http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?refid=1861702700 12/28/2010 07:06:27 PM

12/26/2010 07:06:27 PM		
	F,,, g,	
	or other competition	
	 Three of the judges scored the skater 	
	perfect 6.0s.	
	5. transitive verb be worth points in a	
	game: to count for a particular number	
	of points in a match, game, or other	
	competition	
	Hitting the red area scores ten.	
	Thing the read step seems tom	
	6. transitive verb U.S. EDUCATION exam	
	grade: to grade or evaluate a test or	
	examination	
	examination	
	7 transitive and intransitive week got	
	7. transitive and intransitive verb get	
	points in exam: to achieve a particular	
	number of points in a test or	
	examination	
	8. transitive verb cut lines in	
	something: to make notches, cuts, or	
	lines in a surface	
	9. transitive verb cut something	
	superficially to separate it: to make a	
	superficial cut or crease in something	
	such as a piece of paper in order to fold,	
	tear, or break it easily	
	10 transitive week write comething by	
	10. transitive verb write something by	
	making incisions: to write something	
	by means of notches, incisions, or lines	
	cut into a surface	
	names scored on the back of the bench with a population of	
	with a pocketknife	
	11. transitive and intransitive verb cross	
	something out: to draw a line through	
	something in order to mark it as canceled or deleted	
	canceled or deleted	
	12. transitive verb record money	
	owed: to keep a record of an amount of	
	money owed by somebody by making a	
	series of marks next to his or her name	
	Series of marks next to fils of her harne	
	13. transitive verb orchestrate	
	something: to orchestrate or arrange a	
	piece of music	
	P. 230 OT HIGHO	

14 transitive verb compage the music

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 133 of 163 PageID #: 35070

http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?refid=1861702700 12/28/2010 07:06:27 PM

	14. transitive verb compose the music for something: to write the music for a movie, play, or musical	
	15. transitive verb write the choreography for something: to write out the choreography for a dance	
	or ballet	
	 16. intransitive verb do well: to secure an advantage (slang) She scores because she can communicate. 	
	communicate.	
	 17. transitive verb get something: to succeed in getting something (slang) scored front-row tickets for the concert 	
	18. transitive and intransitive verb DRUGS buy drugs: to buy illegal	
	drugs (slang)	
	 intransitive verb have sex: to succeed in having sex with somebody, 	
	especially a new sexual partner (<i>slang</i>)	
	20. transitive verb criticize somebody: to subject somebody to severe criticism (informal)	
	[Pre-12th century. < Old Norse <i>skor</i> "notch, tally, 20"]	
	 on this or that score as far as this or that is concerned Her health is fine, so there's no need to worry on that score. 	
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Trademark Snap Shot Amendment & Mail Processing Stylesheet (Table presents the data on Amendment & Mail Processing Complete)							
			OVER	RVIEW			
SERIAL NUMBER			77809223	FILING DATE			08/20/2009
REG NUMBER			0000000	REG DATE			N/A
REGISTER			PRINCIPAL	MARK TYPE		Т	RADEMARK
INTL REG #			N/A	INTL REG DATE			N/A
TM ATTORNEY		С	OWYER, JOHN D	L.O. ASSIGNED			116
			PUB INFO	RMATION			
RUN DATE		11/26/2010					
PUB DATE		N/A					
STATUS		661-RESPO	NSE AFTER NON-FINAL-AC	TION-ENTERED			
STATUS DATE		11/25/2010					
LITERAL MARK ELEMENT							
DATE ABANDONED			N/A	DATE CANCELLED			N/A
SECTION 2F			YES	SECTION 2F IN PART		NO	
SECTION 8		NO SECTION 8 IN PART NO					NO
SECTION 15		NO REPUB 12C N/A				N/A	
RENEWAL FILED		NO RENEWAL DATE N/A				N/A	
DATE AMEND REG N/A							
			FILING	G BASIS			
FILED	BASIS		CURREN	NT BASIS		AMENDED	BASIS
1 (a)	YE	S	1 (a)	YES	1 (a)		NO
1 (b)	N	0	1 (b)	NO	1 (b)		NO
44D	N	0	44D	NO	44D		NO
44E	N	0	44E	NO	44E		NO
66A	N	0	66A	NO			
NO BASIS	N	0	NO BASIS	NO			
			MARK	CDATA			
STANDARD CHARACTER I	MARK			NO			
LITERAL MARK ELEMENT							
MARK DRAWING CODE				2-AN ILLUSTRATION DRA WORD(S)/LETTER(S)/NUM		JT ANY	
COLOR DRAWING FLAG				NO			
			CURRENT OWNE	CR INFORMATION			

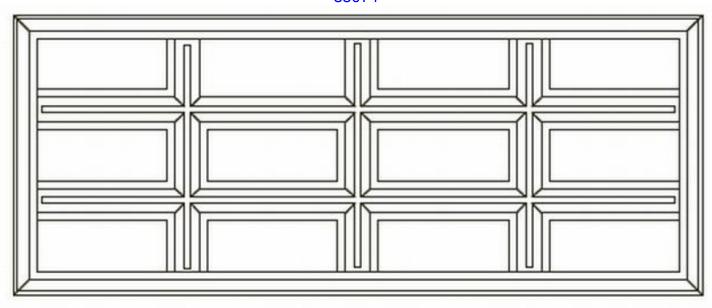
PARTY TYPE	10-ORIGINAL APPLICANT				
NAME	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation				
ADDRESS	4860 Robb Street, Suite 204 Wheat Ridge, CO 80033				
ENTITY	03-CORPORATION				
CITIZENSHIP	Delaware				
GOODS AND SERVICES					
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030				
DESCRIPTION TEXT	Candy; Chocolate				

DESCRIPTION TEXT			Candy; Chocolate				
GOODS AND SERVICES CLASSIFICATION							
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	030	FIRST USE DATE	12/31/1968	FIRST USE IN COMMERCE DATE	12/31/1968	CLASS STATUS	6-ACTIVE
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION/STATEMENTS							
CHANGE IN REGISTRATION			NO				
COLORS CLAIMED STATEMENT				Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.			
DESCRIPTION OF MARK			The mark is a configuration of a candy bar that consists of twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle.				
OWNER OF US REG NOS			3668662				

PROSECUTION HISTORY

DATE	ENT CD	ENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ENT NUM
11/25/2010	TEME	I	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	018
11/25/2010	CRFA	I	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	017
11/25/2010	TROA	I	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	016
11/15/2010	ARAA	I	ATTORNEY REVOKED AND/OR APPOINTED	015
11/15/2010	REAP	I	TEAS REVOKE/APPOINT ATTORNEY RECEIVED	014
05/28/2010	GNRN	0	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	013
05/28/2010	GNRT	0	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	012
05/28/2010	CNRT	R	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	011
05/03/2010	TEME	I	TEAS/EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE ENTERED	010
05/03/2010	CRFA	I	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LAW OFFICE	009
05/03/2010	TROA	I	TEAS RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION RECEIVED	008
11/24/2009	GNRN	0	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	007
11/24/2009	GNRT	F	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	006
11/24/2009	CNRT	R	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	005
11/17/2009	DOCK	D	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	004
08/25/2009	MDSC	0	NOTICE OF DESIGN SEARCH CODE MAILED	003
08/24/2009	NWOS	ı	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED IN TRAM	002
08/24/2009	NWAP	ı	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	001

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION			
ATTORNEY	Paul Llewellyn		
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	Paul Llewellyn Kaye Scholer LLP 425 Park Avenue New York NY 10022		
DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE	NONE		



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Response to Office Action

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MARK SEC	CTION (no change)	
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IN THE UN	ITED STATES PATENT AND TRADE	MARK OFFICE
Applicant:	Hershey Chocolate &) La Confectionary Corporation)	aw Office: 116
Serial No.:	77/809223) Ex	amining Attorney: John Dwyer
Filed:	August 20, 2009	
Mark:	Miscellaneous Design (Recessed Rectangular) Panels)	

RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION

Kaye Scholer LLP respectfully submits this response to the Examining Attorney's May 28, 2010 Office Action (the "Office Action") on behalf of applicant Hershey Chocolate & Confectionary Corporation ("Applicant").

Applicant's mark consists of the configuration of a rectangular candy bar with twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels (each of which is of the same proportion, in terms of height and width, as the rectangular bar itself) arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border.

The Office Action maintained, without any additional discussion or explanation, the November 24, 2009 office action's refusal on the grounds that the mark purportedly is functional for the identified goods and consists of a non-distinctive product design. In addition, the Office Action refused registration on the ground that the Applicant allegedly has not provided sufficient evidence of acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act Section 2(f).

For the reasons set forth below, Applicant submits that the Examining Attorney has not carried his burden to show that the proposed mark is functional and the record evidence confirms that the mark is not functional, and has achieved acquired distinctiveness. Therefore, Applicant submits that this Application is fit for publication.

I. The Applied-For Design is Not Functional

On November 24, 2009, the Examining Attorney issued an office action which concluded that the proposed mark was functional on the ground that "the shaping of the candy bar into equal sized pieces functions to enable consumers to break the candy into bite-sized pieces." The Examiner requested evidence refuting the design's functionality, which would show that the "configuration at issue provides no real utilitarian advantages to the user, but is one of many equally feasible, efficient and competitive designs." November 24, 2009 Office Action. On May 3, 2010, Applicant responded and requested reconsideration, asserting that the "mark as a whole" was non-functional and attaching evidence of the "availability of ... feasible alternative designs." Moreover, Applicant maintained that no advertising for its products that embody the applied-for design described or promoted any utilitarian purpose. The evidence presented in its May 3, 2010 response, Applicant submits, constituted "sufficient evidence to rebut the examining attorney's prima facie case of functionality." Trademark Manual of Examining Proc. (7th ed. Oct. 2010) ("TMEP"), § 1202.02(a)(iv). However, in the May 28, 2010 Office Action, the Examiner did not address the substance of Applicant's response. Moreover, additional evidence submitted herewith confirms beyond a doubt that the proposed mark is non-functional.

A. Overview of Functionality Analysis

The functionality doctrine prevents trademark law, which seeks to promote competition, from inhibiting legitimate competition by allowing a producer to control a useful product feature. A feature is functional if it is "essential to the use or purpose of the [product] or when it affects the cost or quality of the [product]." *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Marketing Displays, Inc.*, 58 U.S.P.Q.2d 1001, 532 U.S. 23, 33 (2001); *see also* TMEP § 1202.02(a)(iii). When a mark is refused registration on functionality grounds, the Examining Attorney must establish a prima facie case that the mark sought to be registered is functional, at which point the Applicant can overcome the refusal by presenting evidence that rebuts the Examining Attorney's prima facie case. TMEP § 1202.02(a)(iv).

A mark is not functional where the particular unique combination of elements embodied in the proposed mark does not disadvantage competitors. See, e.g., In re Honeywell Inc., 8 U.S.P.Q.2d 1600, 1988 WL 252417 (T.T.A.B. 1988) (finding the fact that competitors did not adopt applicant's thermostat configuration after 17 years of use was evidence of nonfunctionality; finding no "evidence of use by competitors . . . for so many years, despite applicant's apparent lack of any patent and trademark protection for it, we conclude that the number of alternative designs available to competitors, although limited, is sufficient for this product"); Cartier, Inc. v. Four Star Jewelry Creations, Inc., 348 F. Supp. 2d 217, 225 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (defendants' expert's admission that a "bar on manufacturing a watch with a combination of features composing Cartier's trade dress as a whole would not seriously limit his options as a watch designer further substantiates the view that the designs are nonfunctional"); Restatement Third, Unfair Competition §17, comment b (1995) ("The fact that the overall design or combination contains individual features that are themselves functional does not preclude protection for the composite. . . . Protection of the overall design, however, will not preclude others from adopting the functional constituents.")

Moreover, even if one or more individual elements of an applied-for design serves a particular function, the overall aggregation, relationship and arrangement of the features that comprise the design can be non-functional. "When the thing claimed as trade dress or a trademark consists of a combination of individual design features, then it is the functionality of the overall combination that controls. Thus, an overall design combination of individually functional items is protectable because while the pieces are individually functional, this particular combination of those pieces is not functional." *McCarthy On Trademarks and Unfair Competition*, § 7:76 (2010); *KeyStone Retaining Wall Sys., Inc. v. Westrock, Inc.*, 997 F.2d 1444, 1449 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (Regarding functionality, jury received appropriate instruction to "consider the [trade dress] design as a whole and [] not focus on isolated elements of the design"; holding that the Ninth Circuit in *Fuddruckers, Inc. v. Doc's B.R. Others, Inc.*, 826 F.2d 837, 842 (9th Cir. 1987), was correct in stating that the proper inquiry is "whether the whole collection of elements taken together are functional"); *In re Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.*, 224 U.S.P.Q. 967 (T.T.A.B. 1984) (where all individual aspects are functional, the "overall composite design" can be nonfunctional).

B. There is No Evidence That Protection for the Applied-For Design Will Disadvantage Competitors.

The particular shapes and combination of the elements comprising Applicant's applied-for mark are not necessary to the function which the Board alleges bars registration, *i.e.*, "enabl[ing] consumers to break the candy into bite-sized pieces," and trademark protection for that particular design will not prevent competitors from selling chocolate bars, or from selling chocolate bars that can be broken into bite-sized pieces. Applicant's applied-for mark, which consists of the configuration of a rectangular candy bar with twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border, is merely one of a virtually infinite number of ways to design a candy bar. As shown in the accompanying Declaration of Volker Kramer, dated November 23, 2010, and as the third party designs proffered by the Examining Attorney show, there are many other ways to configure a candy bar, including many other ways to configure a candy bar that is divided into segments. As demonstrated by the evidence of third party designs for chocolate bars in the record, it is clear that a prohibition on the copying of the particular combination of elements that comprise Applicant's applied-for mark would not limit others' abilities to manufacture chocolate bars.

C. Application of the Morton-Norwich Factors Confirms that Applicant's Mark is Not Functional

When considering functionality, the Board applies the aforementioned basic principles of the functionality doctrine and also looks to the factors set forth in *In re Morton-Norwich Prods., Inc.*, 671 F.2d 1332, 1340-41, 213 U.S.P.Q. 9, 15-16 (CCPA 1982): (1) the existence of a utility patent disclosing the utilitarian advantages of the design; (2) advertising materials in which the originator of the design touts the design's utilitarian advantages; (3) the availability to competitors of functionally equivalent designs; and (4) facts indicating that the design results in a comparatively simple or cheap method of manufacturing the product. Here, each factor weighs in favor of a finding of non-functionality.

1. Applicant Has No Live, Expired or Abandoned Patents for the Design

The applied-for mark is not being claimed and has not been claimed in a design or utility patent of Applicant. (Declaration of Lois B. Duquette, dated November 23, 2010 ("Duquette Decl.") at $\P 5$.)

2. There Is No Evidence That Applicant Has Promoted the Design as Having Utilitarian Advantages.

Applicant submits a variety of advertising materials from the past several decades concerning its Hershey's chocolate bar, the design for which is the subject of the applied-for mark. (Duquette Decl. Ex. A.) None of the advertisements promotes the design of the bar as having utilitarian advantages over any other configuration, and there is no evidence in the record of any such advertising.

3. Alternative Designs Available Are Functionally Equivalent

A review of the third party designs in the record demonstrates that candy and chocolate bar manufacturers employ a limitless variety of bar designs. Indeed, the Examiner has cited ample evidence of alternative designs utilized by Hershey's competitors, all of which are equally feasible, cost comparable alternatives to the design manufactured by Applicant. For example, Nestle, another significant candy seller, sells Nestle Crunch Crisp, which, as depicted in the photograph attached by the Examiner in his Office Action, does not consist of any segments and has only a coating of milk chocolate and "crispies." Further, the Ritter Sport's "Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts," another third party product, also embodies an entirely different configuration than the applied-for design. Ritter Sport's chocolate bar is comprised of 16 - not 12 - segments, in the shape of small squares - not rectangles, while the Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, manufactured by Artfully Chocolate | Kingsbury Confections ("ACKC"), consists of 28 square segments, none of which feature recessed panels or borders around the segments. (Attachments to November 24, 2009 Office Action).

Apart from the evidence submitted by the Examiner, Applicant submits with this response a declaration from Volker Kramer, who has many years of experience in the business of designing and producing chocolate moulds for candy manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere, and who attests that there are numerous alternative chocolate and candy bar designs available.[1] (Declaration of Volker Kramer, dated November 23, 2010 ("Kramer Decl."), at ¶¶ 3, 7, 11.) Mr. Kramer identifies, as exemplars only, at least eleven additional designs employed by other chocolate and candy bar manufacturers – including many designs with segments – that are not the same as Applicant's distinctive configuration. The chocolate bars attached as Exhibit B to the Kramer Declaration and as attachments to the Examiner's November 24, 2009 Office Action confirm that there are numerous other chocolate bars that are offered with:

• bar shapes of different proportions (*i.e.*, non-rectangular candy shape)

See, e.g., Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Chokito, Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· a different number of segments

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch, Ritter Sport Cornflakes, Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate, Sea Salt & Almond Bar, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz., Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· a different layout of segments

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz., Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· segments of different proportions

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch, Ritter Sport Cornflakes, Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate, Sea Salt & Almond Bar, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz, Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet

SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· segments with different three-dimensional proportions (*i.e.*, pillow shaped, edges of segments lack, or have different heights of, borders, etc.) and/or designs embossed on each segment

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch, Ritter Sport Cornflakes, Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate, Sea Salt & Almond Bar, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz., Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

no segments at all

See, e.g., Nestle Chokito, Nestle Crunch Crisp, Kit Kat Caramel, Nestle Milk Chocolate.

Mr. Kramer's evidence corroborates the evidence identified by the Examiner which shows that numerous functionally equivalent alternative designs are available. The examples listed above demonstrate that chocolate bars need not have: (1) segments, (2) 12 segments, (3) equally-sized segments, (4) segments arranged in a four panel by three panel format, (5) segments that are of the same dimensional proportions as the overall bar, (6) rectangularly shaped segments, or (7) recessed segments with raised borders. The fact that other major candy bars have entirely different designs than the design used by Applicant is strong evidence that Applicant's design does not give Applicant any advantage over its competitors. Indeed, other brands of chocolate manufactured and sold by Applicant under different trade names (*e.g.*, Dagoba Organic Chocolate) utilize very different designs than the design of the applied-for mark. (*See* attachments to November 24, 2009 Office Action and Duquette Decl. ¶ 19.) Moreover, the Examiner has not identified, and Applicant cannot identify, a competing product similar in design to Applicant's applied-for shape, which is further evidence that the proposed mark is not functional.

4. Applicant's Design Is Not a Result of "Simple or Cheap Method of Manufacturing" and Provides No Utilitarian Advantage.

The applied-for design of the Applicant's candy bar is not "one of few *superior* designs available." (November 24, 2009 Office Action) (emphasis added). The use of each element of Applicant's chocolate bar design, and the overall combination of elements, are non-essential to the manufacture of the bar and does not result in cheaper manufacturing. As Mr. Kramer explains, the tooling and moulds for the framed segments of the Hershey design are more expensive to create than are the tooling and moulds for other chocolate bar designs. In fact, the particular configuration of the Hershey design is no less costly to manufacture than other alternative segmented bar designs. (Kramer Decl. ¶¶ 8 - 10.) *See In re UDOR U.S.A., Inc.*, Serial No. 78867933, 2009 T.T.A.B. LEXIS 61, at *17-18 (T.T.A.B. Mar. 4, 2009) (noting that if the applicant had adopted a different configuration, one which "may well have resulted in increased costs and major inefficiencies in the manufacturing and shipping processes" then applicant's design would present a "stronger case for being a non-functional source-identifier -- a shape that is 'uneconomical or otherwise disadvantageous'") (internal citation omitted); *Cartier, Inc. v. Four Star Jewelry Creations, Inc.*, 348 F. Supp. 2d 217, 225 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (if evidence indicates that "many of the trade dress features [actually] increase the time, difficulty and cost involved in their manufacture," the designs are less likely to be found to serve a "functional, essential, or cost-saving role in the manufacture of" the design at issue.)

In sum, based on the analysis above, it is clear that the distinctive design of Applicant's chocolate bar is (1) unique to Applicant, and (2) not required by the functional aspects of the product.

II. Applicant Submits Substantial and Compelling Evidence of Acquired Distinctiveness

Applicant also respectfully submits that its three-dimensional product configuration mark has acquired distinctiveness required under *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros. Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205 (2000). Acquired distinctiveness, or secondary meaning, exists if a substantial number of purchasers or prospective purchasers associate the design with a single source. Six factors are relevant to determining whether a product's design has acquired secondary meaning: 1) the length and exclusivity of the mark's use; 2) advertising expenditures; 3) sales success; 4) unsolicited media coverage of the product; 5) consumer studies linking the mark to a source; and 6) attempts to plagiarize the mark. *Nautilus Group, Inc. v. Icon Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 372 F.3d 1330, 1340 n.7 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *Coach Servs. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, Serial Nos. 78535642/78536143, 2010 T.T.A.B. LEXIS 383, at *62 (T.T.A.B. Sept. 17, 2010). Each of these factors strongly favors a finding of secondary meaning here.

A. The Length and Exclusivity of the Mark's Use

First, the applied-for chocolate bar design has been in use for more than 42 years, as Applicant began manufacturing, distributing, and selling the Hershey's Milk Chocolate bar in this product configuration in 1968. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 4.) See In re Uncle Sam Chemical Co., Inc., 229 U.S.P.Q. 233 (T.T.A.B. 1986)) (finding that a "declaration attesting to over eighteen years of substantially exclusive and continuous use of the term together with evidence of considerable sales of products sold under the mark is sufficient to support a claim of acquired distinctiveness"). For over forty years, Applicant has sold its milk chocolate bar in the applied-for product configuration, namely twelve equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 4.) The long period of continuous and exclusive use by Applicant of its applied-for design indicates that its product design has acquired secondary meaning.

B. Advertising Expenditures

Applicant also heavily advertises and promotes its product design. Applicant's licensee has spent more than \$186 million nationwide in advertising its products embodying the applied-for design in the past 24 years. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 7.) Many of Applicant's advertisements prominently depict the shape of its chocolate bar which imbue the configuration with source-identifying significance and, indeed, the bar's individual segments are featured on many Hershey bar packages and other advertising. (*Id.*, ¶ 9 & Ex. A.) Applicant's advertisements appear in national publications, on national television, on the internet and in several other media outlets. (*Id.*, ¶ 8.) Advertisements prominently featuring the alleged product configuration are often cited as evidence of secondary meaning. *See Callaway Golf Co. v. Golf Clean, Inc.*, 915 F. Supp. 1206, 1213 (M.D. Fla. 1995) (holding that over \$5,000,000 spent in advertising that prominently featured club head was significant factor in finding of secondary meaning for a gold club design); *General Foods Corp. v. MGD Partners*, 1984 T.T.A.B. LEXIS 38, Serial No. 153,102, at *25-26 (T.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 1984) (finding that applicant has demonstrated secondary meaning based on various facts including "large volume of advertising and sales activity" since product inception).

C. Sales Success

Since 1998, aggregate or total sales to consumers have exceeded \$4 billion. Applicant's Hershey's candy bars are sold throughout all fifty states. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 6.) Thus, the applied-for mark is well recognized as belonging to Applicant and has become associated directly with Applicant's quality products due to Applicant's consistent, extensive and exclusive use. With such widespread and consistent use of the design, and the fact that Applicant continues to sell its chocolate bar embodying the applied-for design in mass quantities today, acquired distinctiveness can be easily found.

D. Unsolicited media coverage of the Hershey Chocolate Bar Design

The shape and design of the Hershey's chocolate bar has also been the subject of favorable unsolicited media recognition. For example, at the food blog http://bakingbites.com/2009/01/chocolate-bar-brownie-pan, a website devoted to baking and cooking, the author features a brownie pan sold by Williams Sonoma which results in brownies that: "use[] the iconic look of the chocolate candy bar" and associates the "iconic look" with that of Hershey's chocolate bars, stating that "[w]hether you're a fan of Hershey's chocolate bars or not, it's design is undeniably a classic confectionery icon: a flat, rectangular bar divided up into bite-sized pieces. . ." The brownie pan (an attempt to plagiarize the Applicant's mark, as discussed below), which does not used Applicant's famous HERSHEY'S trademark, was also featured on another blog, found at http://www.chocolateysprinkles.com/2009/06/01/williams-sonoma/, in which the author announces his excitement for the Williams Sonoma brownie pan and observes that "It's like a Hershey's bar with individual brownies." (Duquette Decl. Exs. D & E, at ¶¶ 15-16.) Significantly, consumers who encountered the Williams Sonoma pan in the distinctive shape and design for which Applicant now seeks to obtain a trademark registration recognized immediately that it produces brownies that looked like Hershey's chocolate bar product embodying that design. This is compelling evidence of an association in the minds of the purchasing public of the applied-for design with the source of the product.

The configuration of the Hershey's chocolate bar is also called to mind by others in connection with goods in a variety of other contexts which is still further evidence of a consumer recognition of the applied-for design and an association of the design with its source. For example, one writer likened the size of a "silver metal slug" that is produced by a typesetting machine to "the size and shape of a Hershey's chocolate bar," while another reporter noted that posters for the Dave Matthews Band, that are "designed to look like a Hershey chocolate bar," were for sale. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 17 & Ex. F.)

E. Attempts to Plagiarize

Attempts by others to plagiarize the mark also confirm it has achieved secondary meaning. Applicant has, on several occasions, learned of

attempts by others to use the distinctive shape of its HERSHEY'S chocolate bar without permission. For example, the brownie baking pan, discussed above, which was described as a "chocolate bar brownie pan," recently was distributed and sold without Hershey's permission by retailer Williams Sonoma. After Hershey sued for trademark infringement on May 11, 2010, the parties ultimately settled their dispute by agreement and Hershey agreed to license its distinctive Hershey design -- *see* Exhibit B to Duquette Decl. at ¶ 12 -- which is additional evidence that the applied-for mark has obtained the acquired distinctiveness in the minds of the public. *In re Carl Walther GmbH*, Serial No. 77096523 (T.T.A.B. Oct. 26, 2010) ("The fact that the PPK handgun design is sought after and licensed to a maker of replica products has been recognized as one type of evidence that helps establish that a configuration or trade dress mark has become distinctive."). Similarly, Applicant's design was copied by another candy company, R.M. Palmer Candy Co. ("R.M. Palmer") which, after Hershey objected, agreed to cease use of the objected-to design. (*Id.*, ¶ 13 & Ex. C.)

F. Federal Trademark Registration of the Well-Known Design of the Famous HERSHEY'S Chocolate Bar (with the word "HERSHEY'S")

Hershey owns an existing registration, Registration No. 3668662, for a design and word mark in class 30, that consists of the subject design mark, plus letters spelling 'Hershey's' in each recessed panel." *See* Duquette Decl. ¶ 18 & Ex. G. The only difference between the applied-for mark and this existing registration is the inclusion of the word "HERSHEY'S" on each chocolate bar segment; that is, the prior registration covers *both* the word "HERSHEY'S" and the design of the bar. The Trademark Office did not require Hershey to disclaim the design elements of the mark in Registration No. 3668662. Therefore, by not requiring a disclaimer, the Trademark Office conceded that the design elements had achieved secondary meaning.

G. Survey Evidence of Secondary Meaning

While all of the foregoing evidence, standing alone, is sufficient to establish secondary meaning in the applied-for design, Applicant also submits a consumer survey conducted by Robert L. Klein that confirms the distinctiveness of its product design. The survey corroborates Applicant's strong showing of secondary meaning.

Applicant's survey was conducted Robert L. Klein, a recognized market research expert who has previously credited by the Board (*see, e.g., National Pork Board v. Supreme Lobster and Seafood Co.*, 96 U.S.P.Q.2d 1479 (T.T.A.B. June 11, 2010), and followed accepted protocols for the measurement of secondary meaning. In the survey's text cell, 83.8% of likely purchasers of chocolate bars identified a chocolate bar embodying the applied-for design (and *not* including the HERSHEY'S word mark) as emanating from a single source, namely Hershey. (Report of Robert L. Klein dated November 22, 2010, at pp. 3, 9) Even after the results of a control cell were subtracted, over 42% of likely purchasers identified Hershey as the sole source of a chocolate bar embodying the applied-for design. These results are compelling evidence of secondary meaning. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 2.41(a); *Tone Bros. v. Sysco Corp.*, 28 F.3d 1192, 1203-04 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (holding that 37% of survey respondents identifying trade dress with a single manufacturer was sufficient evidence of secondary meaning); *McNeil-PPC v. Granutec, Inc.*, 919 F. Supp. 198, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d 1713 (E.D.N.C. 1995) (where 41% associated red and yellow capsules with a single brand and 38% identified that brand as TYLENOL, court found sufficient proof of secondary meaning in the red and yellow capsule colors); *Monsieur Henri Wines, Ltd. Et Al. v. Duran*, 204 U.S.P.Q. 601, 606, 1979 WL 24898 (T.T.A.B. 1979) (survey evidence showing 37% association of brand with background design corroborated finding that opposer's mark had "come to serve in and of itself as a strong indication of origin").

In sum, Applicant respectfully requests that the refusal based on non-distinctiveness be set aside and that the Examining Attorney approve the application for publication.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examining Attorney has not met its burden to show that the proposed mark is functional, and that the Applicant has shown that the proposed mark has acquired distinctiveness. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for publication. Favorable action is therefore requested.

The PTO is authorized to collect any fees necessitated by this Response from the deposit account of Applicant's attorneys, Kaye Scholer LLP, Deposit Account No. 11-0228.

^[1] Courts routinely consider credible testimony submitted in support of non-functionality. *See Cartier, Inc. v. Four Star Jewelry Creations, Inc.*, 348 F. Supp. 2d 217, 224 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (finding testimony from Cartier's director of watch marketing regarding the "aesthetic value conveyed by the design of the watch" credible, which emphasized that "functional superiority [was] not among Cartier's objectives"); *General Motors Corp. v. Lanard Toys, Inc.*, 468 F.3d 405, 417 (6th Cir. 2006) (finding statements by the General Motors Senior

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 144 of 163 PageID #: 35081

Vice President of Engineering and Product Development that the "Government's technical specification did not address the exterior appearance or the styling of the [Hummer/Humvee] vehicle."

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 146 of 163 PageID #: 35083

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Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 147 of 163 PageID #: 35084

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DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE FILE	Declaration of Lois B. Duquette, Esq. and Exhibits A to G; Declaration of Volker Kramer and Exhibits A to B; Report of Robert L. Klein: Secondary Meaning Survey Methodology and Results
SIGNATURE SECTION	
RESPONSE SIGNATURE	/Paul Llewellyn/
SIGNATORY'S NAME	Paul Llewellyn
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Attorney of record
DATE SIGNED	11/25/2010
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY	YES
FILING INFORMATION SECTION	
SUBMIT DATE	Thu Nov 25 10:58:25 EST 2010
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/ROA-XX.XXX.XXX.XX-2 0101125105825117833-77809 223-47076b7e8e5436de1b720 6554217a65966b-N/A-N/A-20 101125103538399257

PTO Form 1957 (Rev 9/2005)
OMB No. 0651-0050 (Exp. 04/30/2011)

Response to Office Action

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

Application serial no. **77809223** has been amended as follows:

ARGUMENT(S)

In response to the substantive refusal(s), please note the following:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Hershey Chocolate &)	Law Office: 116
	Confectionary Corporation)	
)	
Serial No.:	77/809223)	Examining Attorney: John Dwyer
)	
Filed:	August 20, 2009)	
)	
Mark:	Miscellaneous Design)	
	(Recessed Rectangular)	
	Panels))	

RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION

Kaye Scholer LLP respectfully submits this response to the Examining Attorney's May 28, 2010 Office Action (the "Office Action") on behalf of applicant Hershey Chocolate & Confectionary Corporation ("Applicant").

Applicant's mark consists of the configuration of a rectangular candy bar with twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels (each of which is of the same proportion, in terms of height and width, as the rectangular bar itself) arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border.

The Office Action maintained, without any additional discussion or explanation, the November 24, 2009 office action's refusal on the grounds that the mark purportedly is functional for the identified goods and consists of a non-distinctive product design. In addition, the Office Action refused registration on the ground that the Applicant allegedly has not provided sufficient evidence of acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act Section 2(f).

For the reasons set forth below, Applicant submits that the Examining Attorney has not carried his burden to show that the proposed mark is functional and the record evidence confirms that the mark is not functional, and has achieved acquired distinctiveness. Therefore, Applicant submits that this Application is fit for publication.

I. The Applied-For Design is Not Functional

On November 24, 2009, the Examining Attorney issued an office action which concluded that the proposed mark was functional on the ground that "the shaping of the candy bar into equal sized pieces functions to enable consumers to break the candy into bite-sized pieces." The Examiner requested evidence refuting the design's functionality, which would show that the "configuration at issue provides no real utilitarian advantages to the user, but is one of many equally feasible, efficient and competitive designs." November 24, 2009 Office Action. On May 3, 2010, Applicant responded and requested reconsideration, asserting that the "mark as a whole" was non-functional and attaching evidence of the "availability of . . . feasible alternative designs." Moreover, Applicant maintained that no advertising for its products that embody the applied-for design described or promoted any utilitarian purpose. The evidence presented in its May 3, 2010 response, Applicant submits, constituted "sufficient evidence to rebut the examining attorney's prima facie case of functionality." Trademark Manual of Examining Proc. (7th ed. Oct. 2010) ("TMEP"), § 1202.02(a)(iv). However, in the May 28, 2010 Office Action, the Examiner did not address the substance of Applicant's response. Moreover, additional evidence submitted herewith confirms beyond a doubt that the proposed mark is non-functional.

A. Overview of Functionality Analysis

The functionality doctrine prevents trademark law, which seeks to promote competition, from inhibiting legitimate competition by allowing a producer to control a useful product feature. A feature is functional if it is "essential to the use or purpose of the [product] or when it affects the cost or quality of the [product]." *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Marketing Displays, Inc.*, 58 U.S.P.Q.2d 1001, 532 U.S. 23, 33 (2001); *see also* TMEP § 1202.02(a)(iii). When a mark is refused registration on functionality grounds, the Examining Attorney must establish a prima facie case that the mark sought to be registered is functional, at which point the Applicant can overcome the refusal by presenting evidence that rebuts the Examining Attorney's prima facie case. TMEP § 1202.02(a)(iv).

A mark is not functional where the particular unique combination of elements embodied in the proposed mark does not disadvantage competitors. *See, e.g., In re Honeywell Inc.,* 8 U.S.P.Q.2d 1600, 1988 WL 252417 (T.T.A.B. 1988) (finding the fact that competitors did not adopt applicant's thermostat configuration after 17 years of use was evidence of nonfunctionality; finding no "evidence of use by competitors . . for so many years, despite applicant's apparent lack of any patent and trademark protection for it, we conclude that the number of alternative designs available to competitors, although limited, is sufficient for this product"); *Cartier, Inc. v. Four Star Jewelry Creations, Inc.*, 348 F. Supp. 2d 217, 225 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (defendants' expert's admission that a "bar on manufacturing a watch with a combination of features composing Cartier's trade dress as a whole would not seriously limit his options as a watch designer further substantiates the view that the designs are nonfunctional"); Restatement Third, Unfair Competition §17, comment b (1995) ("The fact that the overall design or combination contains individual features that are themselves functional does not preclude protection for the composite. . . . Protection of the overall design, however, will not preclude others from adopting the functional constituents.")

Moreover, even if one or more individual elements of an applied-for design serves a particular function, the overall aggregation, relationship and arrangement of the features that comprise the design can be non-functional. "When the thing claimed as trade dress or a trademark consists of a combination of individual design features, then it is the functionality of the overall combination that controls. Thus, an overall design combination of individually functional items is protectable because while the pieces are individually functional, this particular combination of those pieces is not functional." *McCarthy On Trademarks and Unfair Competition*, § 7:76 (2010); *KeyStone Retaining Wall Sys., Inc. v. Westrock, Inc.*, 997 F.2d 1444, 1449 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (Regarding functionality, jury received appropriate instruction to "consider the [trade dress] design as a whole and [] not focus on isolated elements of the design"; holding that the Ninth Circuit in *Fuddruckers, Inc. v. Doc's B.R. Others, Inc.*, 826 F.2d 837, 842 (9th Cir. 1987), was correct in stating that the proper inquiry is "whether the whole collection of elements taken together are functional"); *In re Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.*, 224 U.S.P.Q. 967 (T.T.A.B. 1984) (where all individual aspects are functional, the "overall composite design" can be nonfunctional).

B. There is No Evidence That Protection for the Applied-For Design Will Disadvantage Competitors.

The particular shapes and combination of the elements comprising Applicant's applied-for mark are not necessary to the function which the Board alleges bars registration, *i.e.*, "enabl[ing] consumers to break the candy into bite-sized pieces," and trademark protection for that particular design will not prevent competitors from selling chocolate bars, or from selling chocolate bars that can be broken into bite-sized pieces. Applicant's applied-for mark, which consists of the configuration of a rectangular candy bar—with twelve (12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border, is merely one of a virtually infinite number of ways to design a candy bar. As shown in the accompanying Declaration of Volker Kramer, dated November 23, 2010, and as the third party designs proffered by the Examining Attorney show, there are many other ways to configure a candy bar, including many other ways to configure a candy bar that is divided into segments. As demonstrated by the evidence of third party designs for chocolate bars in the record, it is clear that a prohibition on the copying of the particular combination of elements that comprise Applicant's applied-for mark would not limit others' abilities to manufacture chocolate bars.

C. Application of the Morton-Norwich Factors Confirms that Applicant's Mark is Not Functional

When considering functionality, the Board applies the aforementioned basic principles of the functionality doctrine and also looks to the factors set forth in *In re Morton-Norwich Prods.*, *Inc.*, 671 F.2d 1332, 1340-41, 213 U.S.P.Q. 9, 15-16 (CCPA 1982): (1) the existence of a utility patent disclosing the utilitarian advantages of the design; (2) advertising materials in which the originator of the design touts the design's utilitarian advantages; (3) the availability to competitors of functionally equivalent designs; and (4) facts indicating that the design results in a comparatively simple or cheap method of manufacturing the product. Here, each factor weighs in favor of a finding of non-functionality.

1. Applicant Has No Live, Expired or Abandoned Patents for the Design

The applied-for mark is not being claimed and has not been claimed in a design or utility patent of Applicant. (Declaration of Lois B. Duquette, dated November 23, 2010 ("Duquette Decl.") at \P 5.)

2. There Is No Evidence That Applicant Has Promoted the Design as Having Utilitarian Advantages.

Applicant submits a variety of advertising materials from the past several decades concerning its Hershey's chocolate bar, the design for which is the subject of the applied-for mark. (Duquette Decl. Ex. A.) None of the advertisements promotes the design of the bar as having utilitarian advantages over any other configuration, and there is no evidence in the record of any such advertising.

3. Alternative Designs Available Are Functionally Equivalent

A review of the third party designs in the record demonstrates that candy and chocolate bar manufacturers employ a limitless variety of bar designs. Indeed, the Examiner has cited ample evidence of alternative designs utilized by Hershey's competitors, all of which are equally feasible, cost comparable alternatives to the design manufactured by Applicant. For example, Nestle, another significant candy seller, sells Nestle Crunch Crisp, which, as depicted in the photograph attached by the Examiner in his Office Action, does not consist of any segments and has only a coating of milk chocolate and "crispies." Further, the Ritter Sport's "Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts," another third party product, also embodies an entirely different configuration than the applied-for design. Ritter Sport's chocolate bar is comprised of 16 – not 12 – segments, in the shape of small squares - not rectangles, while the Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, manufactured by Artfully Chocolate | Kingsbury Confections ("ACKC"), consists of 28 square segments, none of which feature recessed panels or borders around the segments. (Attachments to November 24, 2009 Office Action).

Apart from the evidence submitted by the Examiner, Applicant submits with this response a declaration from Volker Kramer, who has many years of experience in the business of designing and producing chocolate moulds for candy manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere, and who attests that there are numerous alternative chocolate and candy bar designs available.[1] (Declaration of Volker Kramer, dated November 23, 2010 ("Kramer Decl."), at ¶¶ 3, 7, 11.) Mr. Kramer identifies, as exemplars only, at least eleven additional designs employed by other chocolate and candy bar manufacturers – including many designs with segments – that are not the same as Applicant's distinctive configuration. The chocolate bars attached as Exhibit B to the Kramer Declaration and as attachments to the Examiner's November 24, 2009 Office Action confirm that there are numerous other chocolate bars that are offered with:

• bar shapes of different proportions (i.e., non-rectangular candy shape)

See, e.g., Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Chokito, Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· a different number of segments

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch, Ritter Sport Cornflakes, Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate, Sea Salt & Almond Bar, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz., Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· a different layout of segments

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz., Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· segments of different proportions

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch, Ritter Sport Cornflakes, Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate, Sea Salt & Almond Bar, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz, Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· segments with different three-dimensional proportions (*i.e.*, pillow shaped, edges of segments lack, or have different heights of, borders, etc.) and/or designs embossed on each segment

See, e.g., Nidar Yade, Ritter Sport Milk Chocolate with Whole Hazelnuts, Storz Nougat Praline, Dagoba Organic Chocolate Lime, Kingsbury Chocolates Nib, Lake Champlain Peppermint Crunch, Ritter Sport Cornflakes, Lake Champlain Milk Chocolate, Sea Salt & Almond Bar, NECCO Sky Bar, Storz Nougat Praline, Chocolove Cherries & Almonds in Dark Chocolate, Choxie Dark Chocolate Key Lime Truffle Bar, Chuao Spicy Maya, Ferrero Kinder Bueno, Nestle Mint Aero, Newman's Own Organics Milk Chocolate, Theo Organic Milk Chocolate, Theo Bread & Chocolate Dark Chocolate, Endangered Species Milk Chocolate, Divine Milk Chocolate 3.5 oz., Divine Milk Chocolate 1.5 oz., Doctor's CarbRite Diet SugarFree Milk Chocolate Bar, Wegman's Milk Chocolate with Almonds, Wegman's Milk Chocolate, Green & Black's Organic Milk Chocolate, Dove Silky Smooth Milk Chocolate.

· no segments at all

See, e.g., Nestle Chokito, Nestle Crunch Crisp, Kit Kat Caramel, Nestle Milk Chocolate.

Mr. Kramer's evidence corroborates the evidence identified by the Examiner which shows that numerous functionally equivalent alternative designs are available. The examples listed above demonstrate that chocolate bars need not have: (1) segments, (2) 12 segments, (3) equally-sized segments, (4) segments arranged in a four panel by three panel format, (5) segments that are of the same dimensional proportions as the overall bar, (6) rectangularly shaped segments, or (7) recessed segments with raised borders. The fact that other major candy bars have entirely different designs than the design used by Applicant is strong evidence that Applicant's design does not give Applicant any advantage over its competitors. Indeed, other brands of chocolate manufactured and sold by Applicant under different trade names (e.g., Dagoba Organic Chocolate) utilize very different designs than the design of the applied-for mark. (See attachments to November 24, 2009 Office Action and Duquette Decl. ¶ 19.) Moreover, the Examiner has not identified, and Applicant cannot identify, a competing product similar in design to Applicant's applied-for shape, which is further evidence that the proposed mark is not functional.

4. Applicant's Design Is Not a Result of "Simple or Cheap Method of Manufacturing" and Provides No Utilitarian Advantage.

The applied-for design of the Applicant's candy bar is not "one of few *superior* designs available." (November 24, 2009 Office Action) (emphasis added). The use of each element of Applicant's chocolate bar design, and the overall combination of elements, are non-essential to the manufacture of the bar and does not result in cheaper manufacturing. As Mr. Kramer explains, the tooling and moulds for the framed segments of the Hershey design are more expensive to create than are the tooling and moulds for other chocolate bar designs. In fact, the particular configuration of the Hershey design is no less costly to manufacture than other alternative segmented bar designs. (Kramer Decl. ¶¶ 8 - 10.) *See In re UDOR U.S.A., Inc.*, Serial No. 78867933, 2009 T.T.A.B. LEXIS 61, at *17-18 (T.T.A.B. Mar. 4, 2009) (noting that if the applicant had adopted a different configuration, one which "may well have resulted in increased costs and major inefficiencies in the manufacturing and shipping processes" then applicant's design would present a "stronger case for being a non-functional source-identifier -- a shape that is 'uneconomical or otherwise disadvantageous'") (internal citation omitted); *Cartier, Inc. v. Four Star Jewelry Creations, Inc.*, 348 F. Supp. 2d 217, 225 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (if evidence indicates that "many of the trade dress features [actually] increase the time, difficulty and cost involved in their manufacture," the designs are less likely to be found to serve a "functional, essential, or cost-saving role in the manufacture of" the design at issue.)

In sum, based on the analysis above, it is clear that the distinctive design of Applicant's chocolate bar is (1) unique to Applicant, and (2) not required by the functional aspects of the product.

II. Applicant Submits Substantial and Compelling Evidence of Acquired Distinctiveness

Applicant also respectfully submits that its three-dimensional product configuration mark has acquired distinctiveness required under *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros. Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205 (2000). Acquired distinctiveness, or secondary meaning, exists if a substantial number of purchasers or prospective purchasers associate the design with a single source. Six factors are relevant to determining whether a product's design has acquired secondary meaning: 1) the length and exclusivity of the mark's use; 2) advertising expenditures; 3) sales success; 4) unsolicited media coverage of the product; 5) consumer studies linking the mark to a source; and 6) attempts to plagiarize the mark. *Nautilus Group, Inc. v. Icon Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 372 F.3d 1330, 1340 n.7 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *Coach Servs. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, Serial Nos. 78535642/78536143, 2010 T.T.A.B. LEXIS 383, at *62 (T.T.A.B. Sept. 17, 2010). Each of these factors strongly favors a finding of secondary meaning here.

A. The Length and Exclusivity of the Mark's Use

First, the applied-for chocolate bar design has been in use for more than 42 years, as Applicant began manufacturing, distributing, and selling the Hershey's Milk Chocolate bar in this product configuration in 1968. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 4.) See In re Uncle Sam Chemical Co., Inc., 229 U.S.P.Q. 233 (T.T.A.B. 1986)) (finding that a "declaration attesting to over eighteen years of substantially exclusive and continuous use of the term together with evidence of considerable sales of products sold under the mark is sufficient to support a claim of acquired distinctiveness"). For over forty years, Applicant has sold its milk chocolate bar in the applied-for product configuration, namely twelve equally-sized recessed rectangular panels arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border within a large rectangle. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 4.) The long period of continuous and exclusive use by Applicant of its applied-for design indicates that its product design has acquired secondary meaning.

B. Advertising Expenditures

Applicant also heavily advertises and promotes its product design. Applicant's licensee has spent more than \$186 million nationwide in advertising its products embodying the applied-for design in the past 24 years. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 7.) Many of Applicant's advertisements prominently depict the shape of its chocolate bar which imbue the configuration with source-identifying significance and, indeed, the bar's individual segments are featured on many Hershey bar packages and other advertising. (*Id.*, ¶ 9 & Ex. A.) Applicant's advertisements appear in national publications, on national television, on the internet and in several other media outlets. (*Id.*, ¶ 8.) Advertisements prominently featuring the alleged product configuration are often cited as evidence of secondary meaning. *See Callaway Golf Co. v. Golf Clean, Inc.*, 915 F. Supp. 1206, 1213 (M.D. Fla. 1995) (holding that over \$5,000,000 spent in advertising that prominently featured club head was significant factor in finding of secondary meaning for a gold club design); *General Foods Corp. v. MGD Partners*, 1984 T.T.A.B. LEXIS 38, Serial No. 153,102, at *25-26 (T.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 1984) (finding that applicant has demonstrated secondary meaning based on various facts including "large volume of advertising and sales activity" since product inception).

C. Sales Success

Since 1998, aggregate or total sales to consumers have exceeded \$4 billion. Applicant's Hershey's candy bars are sold throughout all fifty states. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 6.) Thus, the applied-for mark is well recognized as belonging to Applicant and has become associated directly with Applicant's quality products due to Applicant's consistent, extensive and exclusive use. With such widespread and consistent use of the design, and the fact that Applicant continues to sell its chocolate bar embodying the applied-for design in mass quantities today, acquired distinctiveness can be easily found.

D. Unsolicited media coverage of the Hershey Chocolate Bar Design

The shape and design of the Hershey's chocolate bar has also been the subject of favorable unsolicited media recognition. For example, at the food blog http://bakingbites.com/2009/01/chocolate-bar-brownie-pan, a website devoted to baking and cooking, the author features a brownie pan sold by Williams Sonoma which results in brownies that: "use[] the iconic look of the chocolate candy bar" and associates the "iconic look" with that of Hershey's chocolate bars, stating that "[w]hether you're a fan of Hershey's chocolate bars or not, it's design is undeniably a classic confectionery icon: a flat, rectangular bar divided up into bite-sized pieces. . ." The brownie pan (an attempt to plagiarize the Applicant's mark, as discussed below), which does not used Applicant's famous HERSHEY'S trademark, was also featured on another blog, found at http://www.chocolateysprinkles.com/2009/06/01/williams-sonoma/, in which the author announces his excitement for the Williams Sonoma brownie pan and observes that "It's like a Hershey's bar with individual brownies." (Duquette Decl. Exs. D & E, at ¶ 15-16.) Significantly, consumers who encountered the Williams Sonoma pan in the distinctive shape and design for which Applicant now seeks to obtain a trademark registration recognized immediately that it produces brownies that looked like Hershey's chocolate bar product embodying that design. This is compelling evidence of an association in the minds of the purchasing public of the applied-for design with the source of the product.

The configuration of the Hershey's chocolate bar is also called to mind by others in connection with goods in a variety of other contexts which is still further evidence of a consumer recognition of the applied-for design and an association of the design with its source. For example, one writer likened the size of a "silver metal slug" that is produced by a typesetting machine to "the size and shape of a Hershey's chocolate bar," while another reporter noted that posters for the Dave Matthews Band, that are "designed to look like a Hershey chocolate bar," were for sale. (Duquette Decl. ¶ 17 & Ex. F.)

E. Attempts to Plagiarize

Attempts by others to plagiarize the mark also confirm it has achieved secondary meaning. Applicant has, on several occasions, learned of attempts by others to use the distinctive shape of its HERSHEY'S chocolate bar without permission. For example, the brownie baking pan, discussed above, which was described as a "chocolate bar brownie pan," recently was distributed and sold without Hershey's permission by

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 156 of 163 PageID #: 35093

retailer Williams Sonoma. After Hershey sued for trademark infringement on May 11, 2010, the parties ultimately settled their dispute by agreement and Hershey agreed to license its distinctive Hershey design -- see Exhibit B to Duquette Decl. at ¶ 12 -- which is additional evidence that the applied-for mark has obtained the acquired distinctiveness in the minds of the public. In re Carl Walther GmbH, Serial No. 77096523 (T.T.A.B. Oct. 26, 2010) ("The fact that the PPK handgun design is sought after and licensed to a maker of replica products has been recognized as one type of evidence that helps establish that a configuration or trade dress mark has become distinctive.").

Similarly, Applicant's design was copied by another candy company, R.M. Palmer Candy Co. ("R.M. Palmer") which, after Hershey objected, agreed to cease use of the objected-to design. (Id., ¶ 13 & Ex. C.)

F. Federal Trademark Registration of the Well-Known Design of the Famous HERSHEY'S Chocolate Bar (with the word "HERSHEY'S")

Hershey owns an existing registration, Registration No. 3668662, for a design and word mark in class 30, that consists of the subject design mark, plus letters spelling 'Hershey's' in each recessed panel." *See* Duquette Decl. ¶ 18 & Ex. G. The only difference between the applied-for mark and this existing registration is the inclusion of the word "HERSHEY'S" on each chocolate bar segment; that is, the prior registration covers *both* the word "HERSHEY'S" and the design of the bar. The Trademark Office did not require Hershey to disclaim the design elements of the mark in Registration No. 3668662. Therefore, by not requiring a disclaimer, the Trademark Office conceded that the design elements had achieved secondary meaning.

G. Survey Evidence of Secondary Meaning

While all of the foregoing evidence, standing alone, is sufficient to establish secondary meaning in the applied-for design, Applicant also submits a consumer survey conducted by Robert L. Klein that confirms the distinctiveness of its product design. The survey corroborates Applicant's strong showing of secondary meaning.

Applicant's survey was conducted Robert L. Klein, a recognized market research expert who has previously credited by the Board (see, e.g., National Pork Board v. Supreme Lobster and Seafood Co., 96 U.S.P.Q.2d 1479 (T.T.A.B. June 11, 2010), and followed accepted protocols for the measurement of secondary meaning. In the survey's text cell, 83.8% of likely purchasers of chocolate bars identified a chocolate bar embodying the applied-for design (and not including the HERSHEY'S word mark) as emanating from a single source, namely Hershey. (Report of Robert L. Klein dated November 22, 2010, at pp. 3, 9) Even after the results of a control cell were subtracted, over 42% of likely purchasers identified Hershey as the sole source of a chocolate bar embodying the applied-for design. These results are compelling evidence of secondary meaning. See 37 C.F.R. § 2.41(a); Tone Bros. v. Sysco Corp., 28 F.3d 1192, 1203-04 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (holding that 37% of survey respondents identifying trade dress with a single manufacturer was sufficient evidence of secondary meaning); McNeil-PPC v. Granutec, Inc., 919 F. Supp. 198, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d 1713 (E.D.N.C. 1995) (where 41% associated red and yellow capsules with a single brand and 38% identified that brand as TYLENOL, court found sufficient proof of secondary meaning in the red and yellow capsule colors); Monsieur Henri Wines, Ltd. Et Al. v. Duran, 204 U.S.P.Q. 601, 606, 1979 WL 24898 (T.T.A.B. 1979) (survey evidence showing 37% association of brand with background design corroborated finding that opposer's mark had "come to serve in and of itself as a strong indication of origin").

In sum, Applicant respectfully requests that the refusal based on non-distinctiveness be set aside and that the Examining Attorney approve the application for publication.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examining Attorney has not met its burden to show that the proposed mark is functional, and that the Applicant has shown that the proposed mark has acquired distinctiveness. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for publication. Favorable action is therefore requested.

The PTO is authorized to collect any fees necessitated by this Response from the deposit account of Applicant's attorneys, Kaye Scholer LLP, Deposit Account No. 11-0228.

^[1] Courts routinely consider credible testimony submitted in support of non-functionality. See Cartier, Inc. v. Four Star Jewelry Creations, Inc., 348 F. Supp. 2d 217, 224 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (finding testimony from Cartier's director of watch marketing regarding the "aesthetic value conveyed by the design of the watch" credible, which emphasized that "functional superiority [was] not among Cartier's objectives"); General Motors Corp. v. Lanard Toys, Inc., 468 F.3d 405, 417 (6th Cir. 2006) (finding statements by the General Motors Senior Vice President of Engineering and Product Development that the "Government's technical specification did not address the exterior appearance or the styling of the [Hummer/Humvee] vehicle."

EVIDENCE

Evidence in the nature of Declaration of Lois B. Duquette, Esq. and Exhibits A to G; Declaration of Volker Kramer and Exhibits A to B; Report of Robert L. Klein: Secondary Meaning Survey Methodology and Results has been attached.

Original PDF file:

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Converted PDF file(s) (6 pages)

Evidence-1

Evidence-2

Evidence-3

Evidence-4

Evidence-5

Evidence-6

Original PDF file:

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Converted PDF file(s) (20 pages)

Evidence-1

Evidence-2

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Converted PDF file(s) (16 pages)

Evidence-1

Evidence-2

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Original PDF file:

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Evidence-1 Evidence-2 **Original PDF file:** evi_9820418729-103538399_._Duquette_Exhibit_D.pdf Converted PDF file(s) (5 pages) Evidence-1 Evidence-2 Evidence-3 Evidence-4 Evidence-5 Original PDF file: evi 9820418729-103538399 . Duquette Exhibit E.pdf Converted PDF file(s) (4 pages) Evidence-1 Evidence-2 Evidence-3 Evidence-4 **Original PDF file:** evi 9820418729-103538399 . Duquette Exhibit F.pdf Converted PDF file(s) (6 pages) Evidence-1 Evidence-2 Evidence-3 Evidence-4 Evidence-5 Evidence-6 **Original PDF file:** evi_9820418729-103538399_._Duquette_Exhibit_G.pdf Converted PDF file(s) (2 pages) Evidence-1 Evidence-2 **Original PDF file:** evi 9820418729-103538399 . Executed Kramer Declaration with exhibits.pdf Converted PDF file(s) (13 pages) Evidence-1 Evidence-2 Evidence-3 Evidence-4 Evidence-5 Evidence-6 Evidence-7 Evidence-8 Evidence-9 Evidence-10 Evidence-11 Evidence-12 Evidence-13 **Original PDF file:** evi_9820418729-103538399_._Robert_Klein_Report.pdf Converted PDF file(s) (150 pages) Evidence-1 Evidence-2 Evidence-3 Evidence-4 Evidence-5

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- Evidence-111 Evidence-112
- Evidence-113
- Evidence-114
- Evidence-115
- Evidence-116
- Evidence-117
- Evidence-118
- Evidence-119
- Evidence-120
- Evidence-121
- Evidence-122
- Evidence-123
- Evidence-124
- Evidence-125

Case 4:19-cv-00358-ALM Document 789 Filed 03/26/25 Page 161 of 163 PageID #: 35098

Evidence-126

Evidence-127

Evidence-128

Evidence-129

Evidence-130

Evidence-131

Evidence-132

Evidence-133

Evidence-134

Evidence-135

Evidence-136

Evidence-137

Evidence-138

Evidence-139

Evidence-140

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Evidence-145

Evidence-146

Evidence-147

Evidence-14/

Evidence-148

Evidence-149

Evidence-150

SIGNATURE(S)

Response Signature

Signature: /Paul Llewellyn/ Date: 11/25/2010

Signatory's Name: Paul Llewellyn Signatory's Position: Attorney of record

The signatory has confirmed that he/she is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, which includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other federal territories and possessions; and he/she is currently the applicant's attorney or an associate thereof; and to the best of his/her knowledge, if prior to his/her appointment another U.S. attorney or a Canadian attorney/agent not currently associated with his/her company/firm previously represented the applicant in this matter: (1) the applicant has filed or is concurrently filing a signed revocation of or substitute power of attorney with the USPTO; (2) the USPTO has granted the request of the prior representative to withdraw; (3) the applicant has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her in this matter; or (4) the applicant's appointed U.S. attorney or Canadian attorney/agent has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her as an associate attorney in this matter.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Hershey Chocolate & Confectionary Corporation) Law Office: 116)
Serial No.:	77/809223	Examining Attorney: John Dwyer
Filed:	August 20, 2009))
Mark:	Miscellaneous Design (Recessed Rectangular Panels))))

DECLARATION OF LOIS B. DUQUETTE, ESQ.

Lois Duquette, Esq., being duly sworn, deposes and states:

1. I declare the following information from my personal knowledge and if called upon to do so, could competently testify to the facts submitted in this declaration.

Background

- 1. I am Assistant Secretary of applicant Hershey Chocolate & Confectionery Corporation ("HCCC"), and Assistant General Counsel Global Intellectual Property for The Hershey Company ("Hershey Company"), HCCC's parent company and HCCC's licensee with respect to the product configuration trademark at issue herein. HCCC is the owner of the product configuration trademark at issue herein (Serial No. 77/809223), as well as Registration No. 3,668,662 for a similar product configuration trademark with the additional mark HERSHEY'S, also referenced below. HCCC grants The Hershey Company a license to use such trademarks. (I refer to The Hershey Company and HCCC collectively herein as "Hershey.") As set forth below, my responsibilities include enforcement, clearance, registration, maintenance and licensing of Hershey's trademarks.
- 2. I submit this declaration in support of Hershey's trademark application, Serial No. 77/809223, for a mark which consists of the configuration of a rectangular candy bar with twelve

(12) equally-sized recessed rectangular panels (each of which is of the same proportion, in terms of height and width, as the rectangular bar itself) arranged in a four panel by three panel format with each panel having its own raised border. I am familiar with the facts set forth in this declaration based upon my personal knowledge, my experience in clearing, registering and enforcing the Hershey's trademarks, my knowledge of business records relating to trademark registration and enforcement of trademarks maintained by Hershey in the ordinary course of business, and my general knowledge of the chocolate and confectionery industry and the well-known design of the famous HERSHEY'S chocolate bar gained through many years of employment at Hershey.

3. I have been employed by The Hershey Company as an attorney since 1997 and have held the position of Assistant General Counsel – Global Intellectual Property since December 2009. In my positions with Hershey since 1999, I have been responsible for clearing and enforcing trademarks of Hershey in the United States; since 2005, I also have been responsible for U.S. trademark registrations.

Facts in Support of Trademark Registration

The Well-Known HERSHEY'S Bar Design

4. The applied-for chocolate bar design has been in use for more than 42 years. Hershey began manufacturing, distributing, and selling chocolate bars embodying this design in 1968. Hershey's use of its applied-for design has been continuous and exclusive since 1968. The design has been and is used for Hershey's well-known HERSHEY'S chocolate bar, as well as other well-known chocolate bar products such as MR. GOODBAR, SPECIAL DARK and COOKIES - N- CREME candy bars.

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